The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of the "Virginius" Survivors.

Account of their Sufferings in Cuba.

Beaten and Half Starved in Prison Pens.

Every Man Robbed by the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1873.

A Curious Will Case.

The Surrogate of Westchester county, New York, has admitted to probate the will of the wife of Ben. Holliday, drawn in March, 1871, leaving to Ben. all her property. A second will had been drawn in August, 1873, in which Mrs. Holliday settled her entire property on her son, Ben. Holliday, Jr., and her daughter, married or unmarried, subject to the extraordinary condition of the cutting off of her husband from any portion of the property. He contested the validity of the document. On the trial testimony was given that at the time of the making of the will of 1873 Mrs. Holliday was not in her right mind.

The Virginius Prisoners.

Communication will not be allowed with the Virginius prisoners approaching this port, until the District Attorney concludes his investigation. The steam tug Frolic has been stationed in the lower bay, awaiting the arrival of the squadron, with orders to this effect directed to the commanders of the Juniata and Ossipee.

Murderer Arrested.

Thomas Carrigan has been arrested on the charge of causing the death of Alexis Angelliet by brushing in his skull with a stone in October last.

Business Failures.

The failure has been announced of Bancroft & Kreuth, dealers in hats and caps, and Mitchell, Loet & Collins, dealers in fancy goods. The houses are not large.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1873.

Arrival of the Virginius Survivors.

The United States steamer Juniata, Commander Braine, from Santiago de Cuba, with one hundred and two persons formerly of the steamer Virginius, arrived this evening.

The United States steamer Juniata reached the Brooklyn navy yard at six o'clock this evening. In accordance with instructions from Washington, all intercourse or communication with those on board the steamship was denied, and many friends of the prisoners and prominent Cubans were turned away disappointed from the yard. The prisoners will remain on board the steamship until orders to the contrary are received. None of the officers or crew of the steamship have yet been allowed to leave the vessel.

Sufferings of the Virginius Prisoners.

A reporter of the *Tribune*, who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular, namely, that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. A fact which has not generally been known, by the statement of the prisoners now come to light, which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and nearly all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches and other valuables. The prisoners were taken to the jail at Santiago soon after their arrival in port. Here they were crowded together like cattle. Here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to separate cells. Indeed, there was no opportunity for such convenience in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail, but the entire party of nearly two hundred were driven into a small room, hardly fifty feet long by fifteen feet wide. Here they were obliged to live as best they could, though air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied provisions, which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality, and hardly fitted to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water.

One night the prisoners were stealthily taken from the jail and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city, in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so weak as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanilla it was met by the mail steamer coming in an opposite direction. On board this steamer was General Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago. She turned about, but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel. Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded into the hold of the vessel, where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison and the darkness almost continuous. The food they ate was wretched in quality, and insufficient in quantity. The water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted mostly of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless prisoners confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them. The larger portion of the voyage they were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation, and sometimes on none at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effect.

Commander Braine said to a *Tribune* reporter: The feeling at Santiago against Americans is exceedingly bitter, and Vice Consul Smith is in actual danger of his life. He has several times been threatened with assassination, and I think one of our man-of-war ought to be stationed there permanently, at least till the feeling subsides, as I hope it will. Vice Consul Smith was abused most shamefully in their daily papers, and it was only by my personal intercession with the Governor that they were stopped.

The Juniata, when about twenty miles from Cape Hatteras, encountered a terrific gale, which drove her sixty miles out of her course.

Grave doubts as to the ability of the Ossipee to bring the Virginius to New York are expressed by the officers of the Juniata, in view of the exceedingly tempestuous weather of the last few days. The latter vessel is in a poor condition to weather the rough weather she must have encountered.

Official Investigation of the Virginius Passengers.

District Attorney Bliss began this afternoon the official investigation of the Virginius passengers. He declines to make public the nature of the evidence sought to be obtained from them. It is understood, however, that the principal point sought to be cleared up is the exact status of the Virginius, who are her owners, whether she is entitled to fly the American flag, and how far the neutrality laws have been violated. All these points will have a strong bearing on the question whether the United States Government will comply with the demands of Spain.

From a conversation with the officers of the Juniata, it seems that there is a concerted plan among the prisoners to profess entire ignorance as to the nature of the Virginius at the time she was captured and as to the transportation of arms for the Cubans. It is thought that this action has been agreed upon with a view to avoid any trouble with this Government through a breach of the neutrality laws. There is certainly great unanimity among them regarding the main points at issue. The statements of nearly all the prisoners agree in disowning any knowledge of the purposes of the officers of the Virginius. They profess to have embarked as passengers, to have seen no arms on board, and to have seen little or nothing thrown overboard.

"Plasterer" Garvey Watched by Detectives.

It is reported that the new Attorney General of the State has decided not to recognize any bargains made by his predecessor with Garvey touching his immunity from prosecution in consideration of his turning State's evidence, believing all such bargains to be contrary to good morals and a sound public policy. The detectives watch every movement of Garvey, and will arrest him if he attempts to leave the city.

Genet in Canada.

The following dispatch, dated Montreal, December 27, was received in this city yesterday: "Genet, under the name of George T. Jackson, passed through here last night. He went to Toronto to-day."

The friends of Genet say he will return to this city within two weeks, and surrender himself; that he is in Canada, and is only waiting to arrange certain matters before his return.

CALIFORNIA.

The Robbery at Kingston.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—It has been ascertained that the robbing at Kingston, San Francisco county, was committed by the notorious Tiburcio Vas Quese and his gang. There were only thirteen of the party, but they captured and bound about forty men, and then robbed them and the stores in which they were caught. Other citizens opened fire on the robbers, who returned the fire, but were obliged to retreat. Vas Quese himself had four revolvers on his person. Pursuit was given, and one of the desperadoes has been captured. A large force is after the rest.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 27.—The steamship Virginia, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The steamship Weser, from Bremen, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 28.—The steamer Wyoming, from New York, has arrived.

The Constitutional Convention.

Reassembling of Members at Harrisburg.

Resolutions Declaring the Sense of the Convention as to the Extent of its Powers.

The Constitution Declared in Force January 1, 1874.

The Election Returns Counted.

Convention Printer Instructed to Reproduce Burnt Reports.

Organization of a Pennsylvania Constitutional Association.

The Constitutional Convention met at Harrisburg on Saturday in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by the President, John H. Walker, Esq. A prayer was offered by Chaplain Curry, of Blair county, thanking God for the victory achieved by the people in favor of constitutional reform. When the roll was called, ninety-seven members answered to their names. The reading of the journal of the last meeting was dispensed with, after which Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the President to submit resolutions declaring the sense of the Convention as to the extent of its powers.

On a call of the roll the yeas were 66 and the nays 31.

The President appointed the following as the committee:

Messrs. Armstrong, Buckalew, Biddle, Newlin, Howard, Carter, Harry White, Broomall, Bigler, Sharpe, Littleton, Alricks and Cochran.

The Election Returns.

Mr. J. N. Purviance moved that the election returns from the various counties of the State be opened and read, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Harvey and Hay were appointed tellers by the President.

As the returns from Philadelphia and other heavy Constitution counties were announced, the Convention freely applauded, especially when those from Allegheny were read.

While the tedious work of announcing the returns was going on, the members of the Convention exchanged mutual congratulations and photographs, of which the members and clerks have had a great number taken.

The tellers having concluded their count the President announced the official vote as follows:

For the New Constitution	253,560
Against the New Constitution	109,198
Majority for the Constitution	144,362

The Burnt Debates.

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution that as Mr. Singerly, State printer, had lost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was unable to meet his contract, a new contract be entered into with Mr. Singerly or other parties, on the best and lowest terms, for the printing and binding of the Journals and debates destroyed.

A large portion of the afternoon and part of the evening session was occupied in discussing the propriety of renewing the contract with Mr. Singerly, when Mr. Armstrong offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Benjamin Singerly, printer to the Convention, be instructed to reproduce the seventh and eighth volumes of the debates and the journal destroyed by fire, and to publish the same under the terms of his contract with the Convention, together with a general index uniformly with the volumes already published, the paper therefor to be procured by him from W. W. Harding, under the contract with the Convention, and the accounts for the same to be referred to the Auditor-General and Attorney General for settlement.

Mr. Singerly is satisfied with this action, as it gives him a chance to recover the money for the loss of the debates and journals.

Powers of the Convention.

The committee appointed to submit resolutions declaring the sense of the Convention as to the extent of its powers, reported that they have given their most earnest consideration to the subject committed to them, involving as it does the powers of the people to exercise their indefensible right to alter their form of government, a proceeding to which the Convention has not been a party, has in its effect and result brought into controversy some of the fundamental principles of constitutional government. The opinion that has been pronounced in this proceeding remains undisturbed, which in our judgment ought not to be left unchallenged. We believe them to be subversive of some of the absolute rights of the people. We, therefore, submit for the action of this Convention the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That this Convention was called by authority of the people as determined by their vote, under the act of 1871, declaring that a Convention should be called to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that that vote was a mandate to the Legislature, which that body was not at liberty to disobey or modify.

Resolved 2d, That the Constitution of the State is the only recognized form of its government, and the people having expressly reserved to themselves the right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they think proper, and having in distinct terms *accepted* this right out of the general powers of government, and declared that such right shall forever remain inviolable, this Convention deems it its duty to declare that it is not in the power of any department of an existing government to limit or control the powers of a Convention, called by the people to reform their Constitution, and that the Convention, subject to the Constitution of the United States, is answerable only to the people from whom it derived its powers.

The first resolution was carried by 77 to 7, and the second by 66 to 13.

Harry White submitted a minority report signed by himself, which was voted down by a large majority.

PROCLAMATION OF THE RESULT.

Mr. J. N. Purviance offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that as the Constitution had been adopted by the people, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to announce the result by proclamation; and that the returns of the election, as made to the Convention, be certified by the President and chief clerk, and that they be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Agreed to.

The Constitution in Force January 1, 1874.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 28.—The State Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* last night, after receiving and counting the vote, and requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring the Constitution in force January 1st next.

Pennsylvania Constitution Association.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the constitution and by-laws of an association to be known as the Pennsylvania Constitutional Association, which shall meet annually for social purposes. The report was adopted, and Mr. Walker, of Erie, was elected President, with Messrs. Buckalew and Armstrong as Vice Presidents. Mr. Stanton was elected Treasurer, and the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Messrs. John Gibson, of York; John Price Wetherill and Geo. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia; H. G. Smith, of Lancaster, and A. G. Curtin, of Bellefonte. M.

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Apportionment of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania Under the New Constitution.

The following table, showing the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives under the New Constitution, will prove interesting at this time:

Counties.	Pop'n.	Reps.	Counties.	Pop'n.	Reps.
Adams	30,315	2	Juniata	17,260	1
Allegheny	262,204	14	Lancaster	121,340	6
Armstrong	41,327	2	Lawrence	27,268	1
Beaver	36,148	2	Lebanon	34,686	2
Bedford	29,783	2	Lehigh	36,796	2
Berks	106,191	5	Luzerne	190,756	9
Blair	38,093	2	Lycoming	47,626	3
Bradford	53,294	3	M'Kean	8,918	1
Bucks	64,396	4	Mercer	49,907	3
Butler	26,510	2	Mifflin	17,978	1
Cambria	26,569	2	Monroe	18,162	1
Cameron	4,272	1	Montgomery	81,612	5
Carbon	28,144	2	Montour	13,314	1
Centre	21,418	2	Northampton	61,452	3
Chester	72,805	4	Northumberland	41,444	2
Clarion	26,837	2	Perry	20,447	1
Clearfield	25,741	1	Philadelphia	674,022	28
Clinton	23,511	1	Pike	8,466	1
Columbia	28,766	2	Potter	11,295	1
Crawford	63,852	4	Schuylkill	126,478	6
Cumberland	43,917	2	Snyder	15,956	1
Dauphin	60,749	3	Somerset	28,226	2
Delaware	39,468	2	Sullivan	6,391	1
Elk	8,498	1	Susquehanna	37,521	2
Erie	65,973	4	Tioga	25,097	1
Fayette	43,184	2	Union	15,565	1
Forest	4,010	1	Venango	47,925	2
Franklin	45,365	3	Warren	24,407	1
Fulton	9,990	1	Washington	48,485	2
Greene	28,339	2	Wayne	33,198	2
Huntingdon	31,251	2	Westmoreland	58,719	3
Indiana	36,138	2	Wyoming	16,985	1
Jefferson	31,656	2	York	76,134	4

Population of State, 3,521,791. Ratio on which representation is based, 17,609; half ratio, 8,804. Number of Representatives, 201; see Section 17, Article 2 of new Constitution.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade has adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the bankrupt law, especially the involuntary clause, and recommending amendments reducing the expenses of enforcing the law by reducing the fees of officials, and that section 39 be amended to make thirty instead of fourteen days in reference to the suspension of commercial paper.

MRS. LINCOLN has written to a friend at Springfield, Ill., denying that Mr. Herndon had such conversations with President Lincoln as those alleged with relation to the latter's early history, etc. She says they are totally inconsistent with every word Mr. Lincoln ever uttered on the subject.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

A Non-Union Engineer Shot at Indianapolis.

Trains Thrown from the Track by Open Switches.

The Strikers Urged to Go to Work by the Grand Chief Engineer.

Excitement in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 27.—The excitement over the engineers' strike is unabated here. One train left for Pittsburgh this morning in charge of the Master of Transportation, Simmons. A posse of police was sent on this train to Dennison, there to receive orders from the Sheriff.

A dispatch was received by Manager Caldwell, from headquarters in Pittsburgh, stating that the engineers on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division have gone to work, and signed a paper, agreeing if they are given employment, they will not strike again, and denounce the Brotherhood as the cause of their troubles.

The engineers of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, who struck at twelve o'clock yesterday, returned to work to-day. All the trains on that road are moving on time.

Statements by Striking Engineers.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—A reporter visited the striking engineers at the Pendleton yard, and received a number of statements in regard to the cause of the strike. Messrs. Jessup, Ziegler, Price and Cummins, the oldest engineers on the Little Miama road, state that two years ago Col. Thomas Scott, Messrs McCullough and Layng and the engineers, made an agreement in regard to the salaries of engineers, and agreed that the contract that then existed was not to be violated by either party before both parties had discussed the matter. The engineers claim that this agreement has been violated. They think, considering the danger, the responsibility and working hours, that their wages are not too high. There was only a large minority of engineers who dreaded the issue, which is shown by the fact that out of fifty-one engineers on the Cincinnati division, twenty-five voted against the strike.

A Train Thrown from the Track.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 27.—The train which left here on the P., C. & St. L. R. R., last night, was thrown from the track on the west side of the city by an open switch, and was abandoned. The regular Louisville train last night went through, but no train has arrived from Louisville since eight o'clock P. M. The train due, to leave here for Louisville at ten o'clock, left the depot about one hour later.

An Engineer Shot.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 27.—A train on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. left the Union Depot this evening at half-past six o'clock in charge of Harry Vance, an engineer not a member of the Union, but before the train had reached the outskirts of the city a shot was fired, which took effect in Vance's arm, inflicting a slight flesh-wound. The shot was fired by a striking engineer, whose name could not be learned. Several policemen were on board the engine at the time, and the man was arrested. No trains have gone east on the P. C. & St. L. to-day, and none have arrived on it to six o'clock. There has been one train each way on the Louisville road to-day.

Disturbance at Logansport.

The sheriff of Cass county telegraphed from Logansport to-day for assistance to quell a disturbance there, and two companies, numbering one hundred and fifty men, were sent up by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago road, in command of General Dan. Macauley. They will reach Logansport to-night. A train from Chicago for Richmond went over the road to day, but they did not stop at Logansport.

An Open Switch.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The Pacific express train of the Pennsylvania Central railroad left New York on Christmas, and was delayed on the road at Dennison, Ohio, where the sheriff boarded it with a posse of policemen. At Columbia, the eastern part of this city, it ran into an open switch and off the track, smashing the locomotive slightly and injuring the engineer. At midnight it arrived here.

$500 Reward.

CINCINNATI, O., December 28.—Superintendent Ellison has offered five hundred dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who misplaced the switch at Columbia, causing a train to run off last night. Several of the striking engineers to-day disclaim knowledge of this crime, declaring it had no connection with the plan of the strike and no sanction of the Brotherhood of Engineers. A boy at Columbia saw a man turn the switch thirty seconds before the train came, and then run way. It was done by some one having a key, for the bolt was placed where the switch was moved. The train was going twenty miles per hour. It drove one of ten cars on a side track into a dwelling, demolishing the kitchen and causing a narrow escape of two inmates from death. Three men on the train slightly injured are doing well.

The Outlook Improving.

Superintendent Ellison is in receipt of dispatches from the Superintendent of the Pan Handle and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central divisions, that the outlook is better to day than any time previous since the strike. The best engineers to-day here have expressed regret for having struck, but have not asked to be taken back. A leading engineer at Morrow said to-day he would come to Cincinnati to-morrow and try to induce his fellow-engineers to recant, and ask to be taken back on the company's terms. The firemen commenced coming back to-day, and some of them have been received. The Superintendent here will make it the occasion for dropping the poorest men. He had no less than fifty applications from engineers of other roads yesterday, coming, however, without recommendations, and were therefore, not engaged. Four engineers have been engaged to day.

Neither of the two passenger trains due out started from here to-day. No freights will run to-morrow, but by Wednesday they are expected to move regular. All passenger trains, except two accommodations, will move to-morrow. After Tuesday, all trains, unless prevented by unforseen developments, will start as usual. The accident last night has had the effect to double the precautions of the company and array the best engineers against the reckless and criminal ones.

The Strikers Urged to go to Work.

CLEVELAND, O., December 28.—The following communication was furnished the Associated Press this evening:

"The strike now in operation on the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in direct violation of the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. My advice to every member of the Brotherhood that has quit work on account of the strike is to go to work at once, and to use every influence in their power to induce all persons engaged in the strike to resume work and desist from any interference with the company's property or men. In my opinion no dishonor will be attached to any man who accepts a situation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during their present difficulties.

CHARLES WILSON,
"Grand Chief Engineer."

John Fehrenbatch, President of the Machinists and Blacksmiths International Union, has issued orders instructing the members of that Union at Chicago, Ills., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Logansport, Ind., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Uhrichsville, Ohio, to refrain from interfering with the locomotive engineers in their strike.

A Train Ditched.

The train with troops, which left here yesterday afternoon for Logansport, was ditched at Walburn, five miles east of Logansport, on the PanHandle, caused by the switch being tampered with. The soldiers marched into Logansport, arriving there at four o'clock this morning.

Dispatches received from General McCaulley report everything quiet to day. An effort being made by the strikers to prevent the moving of trains, guards have been placed along the railroad tracks and in railroad yards. The wrecked train from Walburn was brought into Logansport this afternoon, and a regular mail and passenger train started for Chicago. General McCaulley had a conference with a committee of strikers and the sheriff to-day.

Meeting of Engineers in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., December 28.—The striking engineers held a meeting this morning for religious exercises. The meeting was attended by two hundred persons. A general interchange of sentiment was had on the situation. Letters were read from engineers of other roads, offering to donate half of their salaries to sustain the strike, if necessary. The engineers resolved to stand firm in their demands, and a generally hopeful spirit was manifested. The Brotherhood here are specially anxious to have the public understand that they are opposed to a resort to violence or force to prevent any person from running their engines.

Another Misplaced Switch.

The *Gazette's* special from Richmond, Indiana, says at Walton the watchman discovered a misplaced switch, and restored it by a great effort, barely in time to save a passenger train full of people, which thundered by at twenty-five miles per hour.

Another Strike Imminent.

A Fort Wayne special says a strike of engineers on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad is imminent against a fifteen per cent. reduction of wages. A committee of engineers have protested to the officials, who remain firm.

Matters Improving at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 28.—Everything was quiet here to-day, and railroad matters are improving.

A passenger train arrived on the P. C. & St. Louis road from Columbus at 1.30 A. M., and one train went east on the same at 3 o'clock those alleged with relation to the latter's early history, etc. She says they are totally inconsistent with every word Mr. Lincoln ever uttered P. M. Superintendent Miller, of the first division, in charge of another train from Columbus, will arrive about 10 P. M. On the Louisville road one train arrived at 8:30 P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Caleb Cushing Appointed Minister to Spain.

NAVAL RECRUITING DEPOTS CLOSED

Another Expedition Fitting Out for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1873.

Naval Recruiting Depots Closed.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to discontinue the recruiting depots at Toledo, Detroit, New Orleans, Baltimore, and at various other points, which were opened at the beginning of the complications with Spain. The number of men in the navy is now 10,000, and it would have been an easy matter to ship twenty thousand, or even thirty thirty thousand, had the public service required them. The regular recruiting stations at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk will be continued, though enlistments will be confined to able bodied seamen to keep that class up to the required number, such men being always needed in the service. Landsmen and other recruits will not be accepted.

Another Expedition to Cuba.

Information was received at one o'clock today from Baltimore that the steamer Edgar Stuart is expected to sail shortly. She is cleared for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers. A delegation of Cubans will leave Baltimore tomorrow for New York to meet the steamer Juniata and escort them to Baltimore. Senors Manuel, Silverion and Amadorsaco, formerly of the Edgar Stuart, who are among the survivors of the Virginius, have fought in Cuba, and their escape from death is to be attributed to their extreme youth, Silverio being only seventeen years old. After a short stay in Baltimore, they will join the crew of the Edgar Stuart. General Aguilera, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, has been recalled to active duty, and will possibly sail on the Edgar Stuart.

Caleb Cushing Appointed Minister to Spain.

The President has appointed Caleb Cushing Minister to Madrid, having accepted the resignation of General Sickles. The nomination of Mr. Cushing will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Cushing has accepted the appointment.

Ku-Klux Recommended for Pardon.

The Attorney General has recommended to the President for pardon Ringgold Young and Neal Haskins, of Alabama, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages some time ago, and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue for the month were $7,020,302, and for the fiscal year $44,833,793.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $377,191,602.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1873.

No Reduction in the Postoffice Estimates.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has completed a systematic and careful examination of the estimates recently submitted to Congress for the appropriation estimated necessary for the proper performance of the postal service during the next fiscal year, and the conclusion arrived at, after such revision, is that no reduction in the sums asked for can safely be made.

The Chief Justiceship.

Only three witnesses have been examined by the Senate Committee on Judiciary in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, namely: Assistant Attorney General Hill, A. J. Falls, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and Representative Nesmith, of Oregon, the last named with reference to adverse telegrams from that State. While some Senators think the nomination may ultimately be confirmed, others are of the opinion that it will die in the committee.

Improvement of the Postoffice Department Building.

The Postmaster General will submit to Congress plans and estimates for the improvement of the Postoffice Department building, together with a recommendation that an appropriation of one and a half million dollars be made to enlarge the building.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 28, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, generally clear weather and light to fresh, variable winds will prevail, with continued low but slight rise of temperature.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, and thence westward over the Ohio valley and the lower lake region, light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with less cloudiness, and but slight changes of temperature.

For New England, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and lower lake region, and northward over the St. Lawrence valley, fresh and occasionally brisk northwesterly to southwesterly winds, with generally clearing weather and possibly areas of light snow. The temperature will fall slightly in these districts during Monday.

For the upper lake region and Northwest, light to fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds, lower temperature and generally fair weather.

Cautionary Signals

continue at Woods Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—River 17 feet; falling.

CAIRO, December 28.—Arrived—Henry Ames, New Orleans, 7 P. M.; C. B. Church, Louisville, 2 A. M.; Robt. Mitchell, Louisville, 4; Laura Davis, Cincinnati, 5; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 11; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Jos. Kinney, St. Louis, 6; Idlewild, Evansville, 6. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 8 A. M.; and St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Mitchell, New Orleans, 5; Church, New Orleans, 7; Laura Davis, St. Louis, 9; Baum, Memphis, 4; St. Joseph, Memphis, 5 P. M. River fallen 4 inches. Clear; mercury 32.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—The river continues to rise, with 8 feet in canal, 6 feet in pass, and 4 feet over the rocks. Arrived—Louisville, New Orleans; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. Departed—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Louisville, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis. Weather cold and clear.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 28.—Clear to-night and cold; mercury 32. River fallen two feet. DOWN—Paragon, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 4:30 P. M.; Bowling Green, 3; Lawrence, 3:30 P. M.; Idlewild, 11 A. M.; Mary Houston, 5 P. M.—generally with fair trips. Business very light.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—Clear and cool. River falling steadily. Arrived—Belle of Texas, Little Rock; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White River. Departed—City of Alton and Crescent and barges, New Orleans; Capital City, Vicksburg; City of Helena and John Tolle, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; City of Vicksburg. Departed—Howard and Atlantic, New Orleans. River falling, with 6¼ feet. Clear and cold.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—River falling; 7 feet 10 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cold.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Senate Transportation Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—The Senate Committee on Transportation arrived last night, and met this morning at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of hearing testimony concerning trade, statistics, &c. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Judge J. H. Kennard, waited upon the committee, tendering them the hospitalities of the city. A committee from the Cotton Exchange also called, extended greetings, inviting them to visit the Cotton Exchange, and expressing their willingness to impart information possessed upon the subject. Both committees were received by Mr. Windom. Hon. W. M. Burrell, Mr. Hagby and others, by request of the committee, made statements, giving their views regarding the proposed Fort St. Phillip Canal.

CHICAGO.

Ex-City Treasurer Gage's Property Transferred to the City.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Ex City Treasurer Gage to-day transferred to the city his entire real and personal property, amounting in the aggregate to $525,500, and including $147,500 in certificates of suspended banks in which he had city funds deposited. The valuation of the property thus surrendered was made by the corporation lawyers upon the best information obtainable, and is probably no more than will be realized in cash from it.

PHILADELPHIA.

Misappropriation of Bank Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—The President of one of the national banks of this city has used the whole surplus of the bank, some two hundred thousand dollars, for the benefit of an iron manufacturing company, and it will be a total loss. The capital of the bank, however, is uninjured.

A Murderer Hanged.

PEMBROKE, CANADA, December 27.—Order, convicted at the last Assizes of outraging and murdering a Polish woman named Luenigh, aged eighty, was hanged to-day.

—Congressmen Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, the sub-committee appointed by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, left Washington on Saturday night for New Orleans, to investigate the charges brought against United States District Judge Durrell by parties seeking his impeachment.

FOREIGN.

The Powers of the Captain General of Cuba Increased.

The Virginius Condemned as a Lawful Prize by the Spaniards.

Municipal Quarrels in Mexico.

CUBA.

The Virginius Condemned as a Lawful Prize.

HAVANA, December 27.—The Prize Court has condemned the steamer Virginius as a lawful prize.

The New American Minister to Spain.

HAVANA, December 28.—The appointment of Cushing as Minister to Spain is favorably received here. The Spaniards are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the resignation of Sickles, whom they charge with the instigation of many of the intestine troubles of the Peninsula.

The Captain General's Powers Extended.

The Madrid Government has not only refused to accept the resignation of Captain General Jovellar, which was forwarded on the 4th inst., but has granted him extended and extraordinary powers. The nature of these powers is not yet known, but it is supposed they embrace authority to declare the island in a state of siege, should the Captain General find it necessary. The home Government also offers additional reinforcement.

"Butcher" Burriel Relieved of His Command.

HAVANA, December 28.—The *Voz de Cuba* says it is rumored that General Burriel has been relieved of the command of the Eastern Department by orders from Madrid.

The Deposition of President Cespedes.

The *Voz* publishes extracts from letters recently captured from rebels, the originals of which it claims to have in its possession. One from General Figueredo to Maximo Gomez, referring to the deposition of President Cespedes, says: The members of the new Government proceeded to the residence of Cespedes to obtain the written resignation of the Republic. Cespedes at first refused to give them up, but finally yielded, being forced to do so. The charges upon which Cespedes was removed are, according to Figueredo's letter, as follows: 1st—The abandonment of Cinco Villas; 2d—Violation of article XVIII of the Constitution; 3d—Placing obstacles in the way of the new deputies, so that they could not fulfill their duties; 4th—After the removal of said obstacles, attempting to bribe the deputies for Cinco Villas by offers of the Ministry of War to Sporturna and the command of Cinco Villas district to Garcia.

Figueredo adds other accusations, even graver, such as having calumniated the legislative body, being a traitor, and conniving with Autonomist abroad, and, lastly, threatening to decimate the members of Congress rebels if they deposed him.

MEXICO.

Municipal Quarrels.

MATAMORAS, December 27.—A fight occurred to-day in the market place between some of Cortina's men and the police, in which a policeman was shot and instantly killed. The murderer took refuge in Cortina's headquarters, but the General surrendered him to the police, who lodged him in prison. Cortina's friends say he will be installed as Mayor of this city on New Year's day, which will doubtless lead to another fight, as both parties are armed and determined.

An affray occurred a few days ago in Monterey over the municipal election, in which several were killed and wounded.

Another disturbance occurred in Tampico, and the Mayor has been imprisoned by the State troops.

SPAIN.

Peace Conference.

MADRID, December 28.—Castelar, Salmeron and Fuegeras held a conference yesterday. The *Correspondencia* thinks that it will result in a complete agreement, but the *Imparcial* and *Diario* say an understanding is impossible.

Restitution of the Virginius.

The report is reiterated that the Spanish Government requires the restitution of the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity.

FRANCE.

Funeral of Francois Hugo.

PARIS, December 28.—The civil burial of Francois Hugo took place to-day. M. Louis Blanc delivered the funeral oration at the late residence of the deceased. Victor Hugo and all the leading Radicals of Paris were present. A long procession followed the remains to the place of interment.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Improving.

BERLIN, December 28.—The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very satisfactory.

Assurance from France.

LONDON, December 29.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* says France has given satisfactory assurances to the German relative to the hostile pastorals of the French Bishops.

BOSTON.

Frauds on the Revenue.

BOSTON, December 27.—The *Traveller* states that special agent Norman H. Bingham seized the books of Jordan, Marsh & Co., this morning, for alleged frauds on the revenue, the amount being set down, without an examination of the books, at over a million and a half, with a probability of a larger sum. The alleged frauds are said to have extended over several years.

BOSTON, December 28.—The United States officers' charges against Jordon, Marsh & Co. are that they have imported large quantities of merchandise upon false and fraudulent invoices, also that they have in many instances brought over goods in their baggage upon which no duties were paid. The officers who are working up the case say if all the charges are proven, the amount stated on Saturday is enormously exaggerated, and also that judgment in the case should be withheld until the books and papers have been examined. The firm court the fullest examination.

The Filibuster Edgar Stuart.

The steamer Edgar Stuart now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched by Custom officials. Her register is in the hands of the Collector of the Port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper authorities at Washington. The Stuart, from her papers, is owned by Zeinri Ug—J. D. Parker, 11 A. M.; Mary Houston, 5 P. M.—generally with fair trips. Business very light.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97½.

Petroleum at Antwerp 30½f.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 110¼.

Mayor Blackmore lies seriously ill at his residence in the city. We hope the report is not correct, that already members of Council are being asked for their votes by a would-be-successor.

The selection of Caleb Cushing, as General Sickles' successor at Madrid, will not, we fear, meet the expectations of the country. Of his ability as a lawyer, and his familiarity with international law, and of the requirements of diplomacy, we do not doubt. But he has the reputation of being the paid advocate, in this country, of the Spanish Government, a circumstance that renders his appointment peculiarly inappropriate. He is advanced in years, and while his mental powers may be unimpaired, he has, of late years, developed an irascibility of temper that may be very dangerous in dealing with the Spaniards. His book, attacking Chief Justice Cockburn, is in point. More than this, he is not a Republican,—but if anything, politically, is a Democrat. This is the worst feature of the case. We certainly have Republicans amply able to fill the position of Minister to Spain. We exceedingly doubt his confirmation.

The Constitutional Convention, before it adjourned, among other things declared the meaning of certain articles and sections of the new Constitution. This does not add to, or take from, the Constitution, as ratified by the people, but will aid the Courts in interpreting the new law. It is, we presume, generally understood that the intention of law-makers is, when ascertained, the guide of the Courts in interpretation. This is why the debates of the Convention are so valuable, and are so carefully printed,—that the Courts may ascertain precisely what was meant by certain sections and articles. This is not necessary with a Legislature, as it meets so frequently that any ambiguity in the law can be promptly remedied. But once the Constitutional Convention has finally adjourned, its work is committed to the interpretation of the Courts; and the original body cannot be assembled again. Hence the importance of so defining all doubtful and ambiguous points as to make the meaning perfectly clear.

The New York *Times* challenges, in a very positive manner, the statements of the Socialist leaders, in New York, as to the number of men out of employment. It claims that there are not more than 4,000 more persons out of employment, than there have usually been at corresponding period of other years. The Internationalism that seeks to draw men into its fold is one of the most pestilent frauds ever imported into the country. It flourishes on the money extorted in a time of poverty, and directly inveighs against order, the family estate, and all that contributes to the well being of the people We greatly err in our estimate of the intelligence of American workingmen if they are drawn very deeply into the trap set for them. They are intelligent, and know that their employers do not make war on their interests, and that Internationalism would not benefit them. But during the winter months, when tempted and tried, we realize their danger. To avert it, let New York amply feed its poor.

We have, on several occasions, referred to the movements making in behalf of an international system of arbitration to prevent war. We are glad to notice that the idea is making great progress in Europe. Recently D. D. Field, Rev. Dr. Miles, of this country, and Mr. Richards, M. P., of England, were accorded an enthusiastic reception at Rome. Action was taken in the Italian Parliament approving the object in view, and at a meeting held in the Hall of the Conservatori on the Capitol Hill, a national committee for Italy was elected, to be in correspondence with the organizations already existing in several countries of Europe. The directors of affairs in Italy embrace readily and with warmth the plan by which a prospect is opened for settling peacefully any questions that may arise with neighboring powers. The expenses of an international jury are less than the cost of a week's armament, without taking into account the enormous economy of human life. Signor Mancini, one of the Vice Presidents of the convention lately held at Brussels, and one of the most active and able members of the Chamber of Deputies, has been the leader in Italy of this movement.

There are two sides to nearly every question, and there is another side that serves to relieve the disagreeable fact that the Government income from customs duties do not meet its current expenses. It is that our imports are exceeded by our exports. If this were the case in a perfectly healthful way, it would indicate that we are progressing rapidly toward specie payments. The figures of imports cover the eleven months ending November 20, for the years 1872 and 1873. They reveal the following facts: Our imports of British cotton goods have fallen off, as compared with last year, 18 per cent.; of British iron and lead we have imported 320,365 tons, as compared with 726,696 tons in 1872, being a decrease of over 55 per cent. Our imports of British silk goods has fallen off more than 50 per cent.; in manufactured wool the decrease is 60 per cent., and in woolen cloth, 20 per cent.; in carpets the rate of decrease is about 25 per cent. Remembering that all this shrinkage of imports represents a corresponding falling off in customs receipts, there need be very little difficulty in understanding the present necessities of the National Treasury.

LEGISLATIVE ECONOMY.

We are pleased to notice that our suggestions relative to the economical management of the Legislature find a favorable response, among our cotemporaries in this city and elsewhere. The *Commercial* endorses our views, but seems a little tender in saying that salaries of officials shall not be increased. We go further than this, and insist that some legislative officials be dispensed with altogether. If the new Constitution is given effect, there are clerks that can be dispensed with, beside pasters and folders, and some of the doorkeeping officials, whose habits at Harrisburg have not usually reflected honor on the Republican party. We are not interested in individuals, but we are deeply concerned for the tax-payers of the State, and for the well-being of the Republican party. We have no friends to urge for particular offices, and hence care merely for the general good. We urge that this good calls for the lopping off of all useless officials and the practice of a rigid economy. This much is clear.

The new Constitution, if promptly given effect, will cure a number of expensive evils that have been in vogue. The extra $5 00 paid to each member serving on a committee of election, and many other items, will be dispensed with. But even then, in view of the new arrangements made by the Constitution, unusual intelligence and care will be needed. Governor Hartranft has done many excellent things since he has been in office; but he may enhance his popularity by giving close attention to the recommendations we offer, and strongly urging in his message to the Legislature the duty of economy. We would gladly have him closely scan the various subjects demanding appropriations, and then state how much, in his view, might be sufficient. So imperative is the necessity for this discretion, that we are well persuaded that he will give his voice and influence in favor of economy and prudence. But particularly do we urge that the thought of economy be ever present with the Legislature.

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCES.

The intimation of the Committee of Ways and Means that the current expenses of the Government must be reduced, seems to have thrown a flood of light on the mind of Secretary Richardson, and he now sees his way clear, to get along financially without running in debt for the current expenses of the Government, or putting on new taxes. It is but fair to say, however, that the various estimates submitted to Congress, were based in part on previous legislation, and hence the responsibility was with—not the Secretaries, but Congress. The reduction presupposes that certain legislation will be repealed, and other which had been foreshadowed will not be consummated. Hence it has required the two departments of the Government to thoroughly meet the exigencies of the case. The President and Secretary Richardson express, decidedly, their desire to get through the existing troubles by economizing, rather than raising additional money. The subject will come, we presume, in this shape before Congress when it meets again.

This will devolve on that body the entire responsibility of pulling the Government through the existing dilemma without borrowing or taxing. The subject is too plain to need either argument or lengthy statement. The particular items where the saving can be made have been pointed out, and the wisdom of retrenchment in the particulars thus indicated cannot be doubted. On the contrary, not to retrench will be found particularly unwise. The prevailing feeling is this: the panic has touched nearly all branches of business, and narrowed the income of all classes of people. There are few who are not compelled to retrench, in some manner, and to some extent. In view of this, why should not the Government retrench. Why should not those in office share the results of the panic with the people? Why should expensive buildings be begun, or costly enterprises be undertaken? The logic is unanswerable; and for Congress not to heed the voice of the people, in this particular, will be exceedingly unwise. We believe it will respond to their views.

By another meeting of that body, we are satisfied that legitimate enterprise may again be undertaken, and the income of the Government will suffice to meet its expenses. But even then, lavish increase of salaries, extravagance in printing, and other outlays that are neither essential nor proper, will not be popular. Suitable Government buildings, permanently constructed and necessary outlays, called for by the increasing scope of the public business, are right and proper. We are not desirous that a niggardly and contemptible policy shall at any time obtain. We desire the Government to be conducted in a manner befitting its dignity and greatness, but not in a way to involve lavish or reckless outlays. But at the present, when the people need time to get over the effects of the panic, it will be extremely unwise to attempt to tax or to borrow. And as it is now clear that reductions of expense can be made to meet the exigency, Congress ought not to lose time in granting the proper legislation.

WHOLESALE CONSOLIDATION.

Matching Widows and Widowers.

A few days since we made note of a matrimonial venture by chance, adopted in Wisconsin, near Green Bay, for the purpose of disposing of a dozen widows, and a corresponding number of widowers. For some reason the neighbors were bound to match these widows and widowers—at least to mate them, whether they matched or not. Why this determination is not recorded. Perhaps in the absence of amusements this was deemed a good way to enliven the winter. Any way, at a meeting of citizens it was resolved as a matter of "economy to have them married and not knowing how to pair them, a committee was selected to hold counsel as to the best mode of coupling." The committee—so says the Green Bay *Advocate*—decided to dispose of the lot of widows and widowers by lot. There were eleven widows and twelve widowers and the drawing took place at early candle lighting on the 8th, when it was decided that Mr. R. Menten shall marry Mrs. De Bruin; Mr. M. Menten shall marry Mrs. Vink; Mr. Bode shall marry Mrs. Vandenberg; Mr. Furstenberg shall marry Mrs. Kersten; Mr. J. W. Wassenberg shall marry Mrs. Wilde; Mr. M. Verkuilen shall marry Mrs. Perrenboom; Mr. Weyenberg shall marry Mrs. Heesaker; Mr. John Kobussen shall marry Mrs. Tillman; Mr. L. Tenrusen shall marry Mrs. Van Doren; Mr. R. Herremans shall marry Mrs. Rolf; Mr. Soere shall marry Mrs. Van Bloemer. The surplus widower, Mr. Peutermann, was jubilant over his escape from so many widows, but the Committee enlarged its powers and have advertised for a non-resident widow.

Modern Berlin.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: A German traveler, writing of England in 1835, contrasted the deafening noise in London streets with the stillness of the city of Berlin, where the cries of children at play were the most obtrusive sounds which met the ear. All this is now changed; and it will soon be necessary, according to a German paper, to relieve the rapidly increasing traffic in the streets of Berlin by underground railways, for the police are almost unable to cope with the exigencies of the case. It is calculated that in Berlin, a city containing a population of 900,000, there is a daily circulation of no fewer than 19,800 horses employed in the conveyance of goods, and of 1,200 riding horses, 3,650 droskies, 135 omnibuses, and 360 tramway omnibuses and carriages, which provide means of locomotion for the inhabitants of the capital and of the 14,000 strangers who daily arrive at and start from the seven railway stations in Berlin. Besides these, 1,200 carts and 2,200 trucks drawn by dogs pass through the gates of the city twice a day. The practice, alike condemned by humanity and expediency, of using dogs for purposes of draft, will, it is said, speedily fall into disuse under the new police regulations just issued on account of the thronged condition of the thoroughfares in Berlin."

A most terrific struggle has been going on in Pittsburgh for years past between the GAZETTE and *Commercial* of that city, as to which shall be regarded as the real organ and exponent of Radicalism in that place. This rivalry was brought to an open and fair test in the late contest over the new Constitution. The GAZETTE was a most zealous and prudent advocate of that instrument, while the *Commercial* was most vehemently *opposed* to its adoption, and had the aid of Swoope's *Telegraph*, at least in the moment of supreme agony. Now if we are to judge of the standing and influence of the papers by the vote in Allegheny county in the late election, we will be forced to conclude that the GAZETTE has five times the force and influence of the *Commercial* and the *Telegraph* combined. The vote in Allegheny county stands:

For the Constitution - - - - -	18,002
Against the Constitution - - -	1,835
Majority for - - - - - - - -	16,167

—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

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No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fotheringham, Thomas Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW STYLE TOILET SETS.
The most elegantly designed and beautifully tinted Toilet Sets ever brought to the city.
HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS.
Vinegarettes, Perfume Cases,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Fancy Cut Bottles,
Telescope Drinking Cups,
Baskets, Pocket Books, &c., &c.
An endless variety of the most saleable and choice goods the market affords. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Seventy-eight theatres have been burnt in this country in seventy-five years.

New England's nerves are all in a quiver from excessive tea drinking during the past few days.

The programme for the President's reception on New Year's is published. It does not differ from that of former years.

Three men belonging to the life saving station at Montauk, L. I., were drowned on Wednesday while fishing off the coast.

The cost of the London Underground Railway for building and equipment was £1,000,000 per mile, or $50,000,000 for the entire work.

Southern people are trying to raise by subscription the sum of $20,000, which remains unpaid upon the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, now completed at Nuremberk, Bavaria.

Mr. Chas. Stitzon, an old and highly respected member of the Cleveland bar, shot himself with a small single barreled pistol, on Saturday, the ball taking effect in the temple. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause.

"How *do* Santy Caus come down the chimney?" asks a little three-year-old, whose faith in the old legend is not so strong as was that of youngsters in the days of open fire-places; "how can he skeeze through the stove-pipe, I wonder?"

The Congressional Directory is now completed and ready for press. In making up its biographical sketches of members the fact has been developed that about forty held civil or military offices in the late Confederacy, and also that a considerable number, especially from the South, were connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Rhode Island State Prison is rapidly taking rank as a manufacturing institution. Last year it sold $90,000 worth of manufactured articles, and the year before $82,000 worth. As the numer of criminals was about the same in both years, it would naturally follow the increase in sales was owing to superior workmanship on the part of the prisoners.

In Italy an invalid lady was apparently dying in a long fainting fit. Unperceived, the people of the house had placed at her feet two stone bottles containing hot water. She first awoke to the agony of her burning. Having no power to speak or move, she could give no sign. She ascribes her preservation to the fearful restorative. Lameness ensued, and holes still remained in her feet. The distinguished Dr. Danforth once recovered a patient by rushing to a kitchen where he had noticed heated flat irons. These he hastily applied, raising immediately a blister, which was supposed to have saved life.

Jonah's whale has been the cause of a very lively incident in the Academy of Science of Brussels, which has greatly exorcised the political press of Belgium. M. Von Beneden, the eminent zoologist, had pointed out in the course of an address to the Academy that the tradition which describes the dolphin as bringing to the shore human bodies with which it meets, is very ancient and widely spread, and that it bore a resemblance to "the fable of Jonah." The inadvertent intimation on the part of the eminent zoologist, that he doubted whether a human body swallowed by a whale would be in good condition three days afterward, has raised a theological storm. Two professors of the Catholic University of Louvain demanded in a violent letter that the Academy should formally censure M. Von Beneden, and the Academy having, with one dissentient, refused to do so, the two professors of Louvain have sent in their resignations.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Geo. W. Demers has sold the interest of her late husband in the Albany *Evening Journal* for $30,000.

Julia Ward Howe, who is a matron of many years' experience, affirms that no woman can be brilliant after marriage.

Bazaine is advised to follow the customary course of unappreciated Europeans, and come to America on a lecturing tour.

Mr. Leslie, of Newcastle, England, the builder of the Ville du Havre, has contributed $2,500 for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of that vessel.

Queen Victoria, an English Jenkins says, has a cask of fresh sea water sent daily to London, for her morning bath, during her residence in that city.

Three widows are candidates for the office of Postmistress at Kankakee, Ill. Samuel Kenoga is the only male aspirant. "Beware of the vidders, Samivel."

Mr. Brigham Young, true to his name, has ordered his missionaries in Europe to send over no more old maids. Female saints over 30 years of age, he regards as unprofitable converts.

An Indian Princess, the Ranee of Pertah Singh, heir apparent of the Maharajah of Cashmere, died about six weeks ago in India, of small-pox. The funeral procession was attended by 20,000 persons, and in accordance with the Hindoo custom, the body was burned.

Prince Soutza, who recently killed Prince Ghika in a duel at Paris, has written a letter stating that he fled from France in order that the country might not be troubled by his arrest, but is now ready to answer for his coudcut to the French judicial authorities.

The Rev. Mr. Venable, who officiated at the marriage of Secretary of War Belknap and Mrs. Bower, received $60 in gold for his services (three brand-new pieces, bearing the date of 1873), besides his expenses to and returning from Harrodsburg. Mr. V. officiated at the first marriage of the bride about eight years since.

A lady, singularly enough named Massy, died in Kentucky, recently, aged 65 years. She could not have been more massy, for she was born without legs, and moreover without arms. Notwithstanding her extremely limited limb, she could sweep a floor beautifully, and was rather than else distinguished for penmanship, writing a fine hand. Mention is also made of her "intellect and energy."

Miss Jennie Collins, who is not a theoretical but a practical assistant of poor working women, gives in a letter to the Boston *Globe* a curious bit of information. This is, that the women who have rich relatives have a harder time, a more desperate struggle, than others, simply because they are obliged to keep out of sight the susceptibilities of the said relations being tender in proportion to the length of their bank accounts. She instances the case of a niece of a United States Congressman, who, applying for housework, was asked why her uncle didn't provide for her at Washington, and answered: "He educated one of my sisters, and she is the poorest of us all, because she cannot work."

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

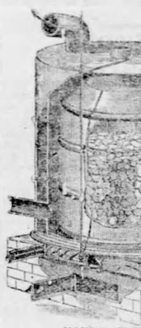
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.—A new and choice article for infant's food, made from the best Swiss milk, put up in hermetically sealed cans, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
WM. SEMPLE
Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods.
Fancy Boxes,
Work Baskets,
Card Baskets,
Toilet Sets and Cases,
Dolls and Toys,
Shoulder Shawls,
Striped Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Cloaks,
Sacques, Suits, &c.
Blankets,
Coverlets,
Quilts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Felt Skirts, and
Quilted Skirts.
Everything always at the
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Extra Good Bargains
IN
GOODS SUITABLE
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
KID GLOVES,
Real Alexander, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons, reduced from $2.00 and 2.50.
SABLE MUFFS,
At $16.00—reduced from $20.00.
20.00—reduced from 25.00.
22.50—reduced from 30.00.
25.00—reduced from 35.00.
SABLE SETS,
At $18.00—reduced from $25.00.
25.00—reduced from 35.00.
30.00—reduced from 40.00.
Bargains in Siberian squirrel,
Bargains in Alaska Mink,
Bargains in Lynx,
Bargains in Seal.
All our FUR GLOVES reduced to close out the stock during the Holiday season.
Good Bargains in Shawls,
Good Bargains in Skirts,
Good Bargains in Jackets,
Good Bargains in Dolmans,
Black Repellants,
Blue Repellants,
Brown Repellants,
Green Repellants.
All at Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
White Silk Neck Kerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, large variety,
Embroidered Linen Sets,
Embroidered Flannel Flouncing at a bargain.
EMBROIDERIES,
GUIPURE AND
VAK LACES.
Hoods,
Embroidered Woolen Jackets,
And Sacques,
Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Mufflers,
Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Leggins,
Corsets, Children's Apron Corsets,
Slipper Patterns.
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs.
A good assortment at
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
AT ERWIN'S
Great Closing Out Sale
GOOD BARGAINS.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
Polka, Spot and Ring Patterns Tycoon Repps—a good bargain.
AT 37 1-2 CENTS,
The best value in this market in a Black Alpaca—same quality as sold elsewhere for 50c.
AT 50 CENTS,
A splendid quality of Black Alpaca—regular retail price 75c.
AT 25 CENTS,
One case Colored Mohairs—reduced from 50c.
AT 25 CENTS,
Silk Striped Poplins—reduced from 50c.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS—reduced from 20, 25 and 31c. to close out.
AT 50 CENTS,
One case all Wool French Merino—reduced from $1.00 per yard.
GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
We have marked down the prices in our FUR Department, and will offer during the HOLIDAY SEASON some extra
GOOD BARGAINS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
RILEY IMPROVED
Star Range,
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

THIRTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT of the DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 124 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIABILITIES.

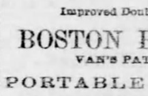
Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1, 1873	$3,660,736 66
Dividends due Dec. 1, 1873	102,472 90
Contingent Fund, Dec. 1, 1873	174,513 80
Total Liabilities	$3,937,223 36

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	
Mortgage interest due	$2,902 369 02
Bills Receivable	11,481 00
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 04
U. S. 10 Bonds, 1867 and 1868	350,000 00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881	50,000 00
U. S. Six per cent. Currency Bonds	150,000 00
Pittsburgh Seven per cent. Water Extension Bonds	50,000 00
Real Estate	126 514 75
Bank Furniture, Safe, &c.	12,611 79
Cash in Bank and on hand	108,672 75
Total Assets	$3,937,223 36

Present Number of Depositors 9 411, averaging $399 83 each.
December 1st, 1873.
The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1873, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1867 and 1868, U. S. Six per cent. Bonds, 1881, U. S. Six per cent. Currency Bonds, Pittsburgh Water Extension Bonds, and the Cash in Bank and Cash on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.
RICHARD HAYS,
M. M. POLLOCK,
JAMES D. KELLY,
ORMSBY PHILLIPS,
Auditing Committee.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of three (3) per cent. for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1873, free of Government tax, and payable forthwith. If not drawn will bear interest from 1st inst.
CHARLES A. COLTON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20th, 1873. dc20w27



FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE
AT
WM. SEMPLE
At 12 1-2c, Extra Bargains in Dress Goods.
At 18 3-4c, Beautiful Dress Goods.
At 25c, Black and Colored Poplins—Extra Value.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas—very cheap.
At 50c, Black Alpacas of superior shade, weight and finish, at unusual low prices.
At 25c. Beautiful Styles Plaids.
At 50c, Heavy Serge Plaids.
New Satteens.
New Serges.
New Merinos.
New Silks.
New Waterproofs.
New Cassimeres,
&c., &c., &c.
Stock in every department
Full and Complete,
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance—For the Construction of a Plank Walk on Charles street and Pusey's lane.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the constructing of a Plank Walk on Charles street, commencing at the west line of Rungey's property, thence along Charles street, to new School Building in the 16th ward, thence along the lane to Perrysville Plank Road, and to let the same to the lowest and best bidder or bidders at their discretion; said Plank Walk to be constructed according to specifications prepared by the Engineer.

Sec. 2. That as soon as the cost and expense of said improvement shall have been fully ascertained, the Engineer shall assess the same by an equal assessment upon the feet front of the property fronting on both sides of said street and lane between said points, as provided by Act of Assembly, approved 19th day of April, 1869.

Sec. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. White,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest—Robt. Dilworth,
Clerk of Common Council. dc25

An ordinance—Authorizing the opening and widening of streets and roads hereinafter named, to be known as Beaver avenue.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Beaver avenue be and is hereby extended and opened of a width of fifty feet, from Strawberry Way, in New Brighton township, to the Overseer's office, and that Joseph Craig, John K. Brown and Arthur Hobson, Freeholders, be and they are hereby appointed viewers, to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits, as provided by act of Assembly, approved the 1st of April, 1870, entitled an "Act relative to Streets in the City of Allegheny."

Ordained and enacted into a law this 18th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. White,
Clerk of Select Council.
HUGH McNEIL,
President of Common Council pro tem.
Attest—Robt. Dilworth,
Clerk of Common Council. dc25

An ordinance—Authorizing the opening and widening of Rhine street, from Ilen street to junction of private road.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Rhine street be and is hereby opened and widened to a width of 40 feet, from Ilen street to junction of private road, as per accompanying plan and field notes, and William Brown, John G. Walter and James Ritchie, Freeholders, be, and they are hereby appointed viewers, to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits, as provided by Act of Assembly approved the first of April, 1870, entitled "An act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny."

Ordained and enacted into a law this 11th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. White,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest—Robt. Dilworth,
Clerk of Common Council. dc25

An ordinance—Authorizing the opening of

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
FALL STYLES.
MILLINERY GOODS
A complete stock at our usual bargains.
Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.
Fancy Goods,
In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.
Gents' Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS
Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.
Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

COAL AND COKE.
CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, BLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Hissel & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Rose, Graf & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COAL, COAL, COAL.
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. ce18-t90

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the shortest. jn19

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in the Best Family
COAL,
NUT C AL AND SLACK.
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 19, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading of STEEP STREET, from James street to Schenley's line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
dc20w13 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the opening of Butler street, from Main street to McMahon's bridge, near P. C. & C. R. R. Depot, with Bailey's line for Juliette avenue, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless appeal be filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
de19 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 23, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of MARSHALL STREET, from Marion avenue to Bank street, and for Grading and Paving of McKIRD

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
No charge required by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. MCFARLANE, President.
SAMUL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. S. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Sr., J. F. Smith,
A. T. Dunthett, Jno. W. Haney.
Frank Kohne,
Saml'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Haberstroh.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Bonner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. H. Hice, C. Schleipfer,
James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY EVENING, December 27.

There is no change to note in the condition of our money market. There is no scarcity of funds, but there is a lack of that promptness which is necessary to make money flow freely. The prospects for the coming year are good, and when the first of the year is past, business men will feel more easy and money consequently ease up.

In the New York stock market to-day stocks have again advanced considerable, and closed strong.

Gold opened at 110¼ and closed at 110⅝, making a slight advance.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'dy.
Gold closed at	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	113⅝	113⅞
5-20—1863	112⅝	113
" 1864	113	113⅛
" 1865	113⅞	114⅛
" 1865 new	113⅝	113⅞
" 1867	113⅞	113⅞
" 1868—coupons	113⅞	113⅞
10-40's—coupons	111	111⅜
Currency 6's	112⅜	112⅝
New 5 per cents	110¾	110⅞

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	96	97¼
Erie	44⅝	44⅝
H. & E.	2	3
C. C. & I. C.	27¼	27¼
St. Paul	41	41
Do. preferred	64	64½
Michigan Southern	75	76
Do. Central	74	75
North Western Common	68¾	69
Do. preferred	83	83½
Rock Island	93	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84	84½
Pacific Mail	29	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73¼
Adams & Mississippi	30	30¾
Union Pacific	30¾	31
Toledo & Wabash	19	19½
Do. preferred	37	39
Harlem	119	119¾
Chicago and Alton	103	103
Do. preferred	106	105
Adams Express	93¾	93¾
American Express	57¾	57¾
U. S. Express	66	66¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	66	65¾
C. C.	99	98
Fort Wayne	89	88¾
Quicksilver	24¾	25
Mariposa	6¾	6¾
New Jersey Central	101	101½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of selective stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday.	Sat'dy.
Penna. Central	47¾	47¾
Reading	56¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	116	116
Oil Creek	19	19
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾
Central Transportation	42	42
A. V. R. R. 7 30	92¾	93
Penna. scrip dividend	92¾	93

NEW YORK, December 27, 1873.

Money was a little more active at the close at 7 per cent., with a few loans at gold interest. Some brokers delayed making up their bank accounts until just before three o'clock, when lenders had nearly all retired from the market. This was the reason for the slight appearance of activity. Exchange closed firm at 108¾@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 109¾ @109¾ for demand. Gold was weaker, and declined from 110¾ to 110¼ on an increase of the specie in the banks and small imports for the week. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 5 and 3 per cent., and for borrowing flat. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $600,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $161,400 for customs. The specie shipments for the week were $448,000, principally in silver bars. Imports: Dry goods, $878,511; merchandise, $3,041,371. Government bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. The Union Mining Company of Tennessee and first mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Canada Southern and Toledo Railroad Company have been admitted to call at the Stock Exchange. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was strong and higher from the opening until about one o'clock, when a reaction ranged from ¼ to 3 per cent., and was most marked in Panama, New York Central, Lake Shore and Rock Island. Afterwards there was a weaker feeling, and a reaction of ¼ to 1½ per cent. from the highest point of the day ensued. Pacific Mail opened strong, but afterwards declined from 30¾ to 28¾. The advance early in the day was induced by sales to realize profits during the afternoon, which, of course, had something to do with the decline. The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad stimulated a rise in Central and Lake Shore. In final dealings a steadier tone was noted.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 902 600
Specie, increase	1,526,400
Legal tenders, increase	96,300
Deposits, increase	1,935,600
Circulation, increase	30,700

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113½@113⅝; do of '64, 114⅛@do of '65, 115; do new, 113⅝; 5-20s of '67, 113⅞@114; do of '68, 113⅞@114; new 5s, 110¾@111; currency sixes, 111.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 83; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 81; Virginia new, 60; do old, 36; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 66; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 28¾; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 69¾; Hudson, 119; do preferred, 125¾; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89; Northwestern common, 55½; do preferred, 83; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 94; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84; Toledo & Wabash, 19¾; do preferred, 39; Fort Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 14¾; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 72¾; Burlington & Quincy, 94¾; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 97; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific, 26¾; Thomas & Hudson, 85; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, December 27—5 P. M.—Consols 93¾@93¾ for '65, 94; do of '67, 94¾; 10-40's, 92; new 5's, 91¾; New York Central, 79¾; Erie 20 preferred, 50¾.

ERIE, December 27.—1 cent to 367 bbls.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 27, 1873.

Business generally has been very quiet during the past week, although all that can reasonably be expected at this particular time; trade is always dull in December, and notwithstanding the panic it does not appear to have been much more so this year than usual. However, the outlook is brighter, and the indications are that there will be a general revival in business next month; money is easier, collections are steadily improving, and confidence is rapidly being restored.

APPLE BUTTER—60@70c per gallon.

APPLES—Green Apples in fair demand but unchanged, ranging from $2.50@4 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Dealers report a fair demand for the best grades, and prime to choice roll may be quoted at 28@30. There is not much inquiry for the common grades.

BRANS—$2@2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—6¾c per ₱.

CHEESE—Regular jobbing sales of choice Ohio Factory at 14@15c.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 11@11½ by the car load, and 12@c additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at from $9 to $14 ₩ brl, according to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Apples 5 to 7c. Peaches, halves, 10@12. Blackberries, 13@15.

EGGS—Fresh eggs still quoted at 30@32, and pickeled at 26@28.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local trade but no change whatever in prices. Spring wheat flours, $7@7.50, the last named figure for choice Minnesotas. Red winters, $7.50@8; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain continue very meagre, and stocks in consequence, are comparatively light; the demand, however, is restricted chiefly to supplying wants and prices remain about as last quoted. Wheat, $1.53@1.58 for red winter; $1.60@1.62 for amber, and $1.65@1.67 for white. The Oat market is firm at 50@55—as yet there have been but few sales at the outside quotation. Old Shelled Corn is still held at 70@75 in elevator, as to quality. New Ear may be quoted at 62@63, and old at 65@68. There is little or nothing doing in either Rye or Barley and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet. It is always the case just at the close of the year, but a decided improvement in the demand is confidently expected next month, as stocks in the hands of jobbers are very generally are very much reduced. In regard to values, there have been no changes of any importance for several days.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11 to 11¼; Standard A, 10¾; No. 1, 10; No. 2, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾. Franklin Extra C, 9; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 7 to 8, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20@21; good to prime, 18@19¾; fair, 16¾@17¾; Roasted 1 ₱ packages, 24c; Java, 28@30.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS.—White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dripe, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

HONEY—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 ₩ brl.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $20@24, according to quality.

ONIONS—Firm and higher, sales reported at $6@6 per brl., as to quality.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows are being sold in a jobbing way at $1.20@1.25 ₩ bushel—quotable at $1.12@1.15 by the car load.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12c per lb: Turkeys, 15@16; Ducks, 13@14.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb, 12½, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¼. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Shoulder Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $17.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tierces, 9¾; 10 lb. tubs, 10¼. Do. 5 lb. do, 10¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c in 3 lb. pails, 13c ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₩ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¼@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.65@1.70 by the elevator, as to quality.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.80@1.85 per bushel. No movement in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Prime is 6½@7c.

WHISKY—Highwines: $1.01.02 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, December 27, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	392 cars	475 cars
Hogs	162 "	278 "
Sheep	36 "	72 "
Horses	6 "	5 "
Mules	2 "	4 "
Total	510 "	834 "

As will be seen, there is a large falling off in the arrivals this week, and in consequence of the strike by the railroad engineers, the indications at this writing are that the receipts during the coming week will be much less. Most of the matter should be settled, the arrivals during the time in question are destined to be light, as it would be too late to bring forward anything like a full supply from the west in such a short time as 3 or 4 days, furthermore, instructions have been sent to all the agents along the lines of roads affected by the strike, not to receive any stock until further orders.

CATTLE.

The supply was the largest for some time 173 cars less than last week, and mostly common in point of quality; we were informed by salesmen, who are in a position to know, that there was not a single bunch of what could be classified extra cattle on sale this week. In consequence of the falling off in the receipts, the market was considerably better for the selling interest, especially toward the close when it was ascertained by buyers that the supply was very scarce, and prices were advanced from 20 to 25c ₩ cwt; however, there was an absence of excitement, as shippers generally did not care to buy as many cattle as usual, and then the advance went without its effect in curtailing the demand. The eastern markets have been unsatisfactory during the holidays in consequence of snow storms, oysters, etc. etc. being substituted largely for beef, consequently limited, and regular shippers do not buy as largely as they do at unrestricted times. However, the effect of the strike by the railroad engineers will have a tendency to stimulate the market, as it will, as a matter of course, curtail the supply, and notwithstanding the outlook eastward is not very bright at this writing, we would not be surprised to see a still further advance in prices next week. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra, 1,400@1,500 steers	6.00@6.25
Prime 1,200@1,300	5.50@5.75
Good 1,000@1,100	5.00@5.25
Fair to medium	4.50@4.75
Inferior to common	2.50@3.00

HOGS.

The market has been irregular this week more so than usual, but closes firm, with but few remaining unsold, and prices have advanced 10@15c per cwt within the past 24 hours. Good to prime Philadelphia hogs sold to day at 5.65@5.75; fair to prime Yorkers at 5.15@5.30, and common to fair mixed at 4.75@5. The immediate future of the market depends a good deal upon the issue of the pending strike by the railroad engineers; if the demands of the latter are not complied with and they go on duty again, the falling off in the arrivals will only be temporary, but in case they are not, the supply will be exhausted within the next few days, and prices in consequence will go higher. The feeling to day was decidedly stronger, and a further advance on Monday is not improbable.

SHEEP.

The arrivals were unusually light, just one half as compared with those of last week, but with a diminished demand, caused by the rath er unfavorable character of the weather in the east, the market was quiet, and prices were without quotable change. Extra fine wool, 100 lbs, 5.50@5.75; prime 5@5.25; good do, 4½@5; common 4@4.50; 4@4½. Extra open wool, 100 @5@5.25; 5@5.50. Lambs averaging 90@70 lbs, 4¼@5.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 27, 1873.

Trade in Crude has been comparatively quiet during the past week, which may be accounted for in part by the absence from the active field of operation of many dealers, who are spending the holidays with their families; however, the market is firm and prices are pretty well sustained. Quotations may be given at 92¾@81.05 ₩ brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 8@8¼c ₩ gallon delivered here. It seems rather strange that the market should be sustained in view of the almost daily receipts of unprecedented heavy production; as noted in our report of Friday, the daily average yield for November is reported at some 33,000 brls, and it is not likely that there will be much less in December. However, since money has ceased up, there has been considerable oil bought to hang on speculation, and then producers, as a rule, it is reason able to infer, are in an easier condition financially, and consequently are better able to hold than they have been.

The refined continues very quiet, and prices are without quotable change; quoted at 20c delivered in Philadelphia, 13½ February, 13¾@13¾—we hear that there was an order on the New York market yesterday for 5,000 brls. March delivery, at 14. The offerings are light in consequence of the recent appreciation in the raw material; refiners allege that there is little or no margin at present rates, hence, they are holding back in expectation of a change in the general position of the market. There is very little inquiry for crude at 8¾@8¾c, and good lots of superfine and extra are quoted at 9@9¼c. Some of the principal holders of Ohio and Pennsylvania deeds were not disposed to accept less than 50@55c for straight lots of 500 or 600 brls, according to size. Pulled wool were scarce, and supplies are now difficult to find at 50c. The sales of the week amount to 86,750 pounds of domestic.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Business continues very quiet with manufacturers' agents, and only on retail branches have been interrupted by stormy weather. Cotton goods are quiet, but steady and unchanged. Prints are in demand. Fancy cassimeres and Black ground fancy prints are selling well. Worsted dress goods are in demand. Fancy cassimeres of light and heavy weights and worsted coatings are more active.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Cattle: receipts, 2,163; market active and firm; good to really choice steers $5@5.85; fair $4.50; a lot of corn fed Texans, 1,120 lbs, sold at $4.50; shipments 781. Hogs: receipts, 14,000; mostly rather poor quality; shippers are the principal buyers, at $4.90@5.10 for common to heavy lots; light hogs dull at $4.50@4.85; shipments 4 564.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS R. R.—50 brls flour, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 400 bgs do, 16 sks screenings, Watt L & Co; 137 sks barley, J Schields; 1 car hay, L G Graff & Co; 1 do, Bryce W & Co; 32 brls molasses, S Ewart & Co; 11 brls do, Geo. B Moye & Co; 1 car hay, W Hunter & Son; 50 brls flour, lot feed in bulk, W H Nantker & Son; 6 sks rye, 58 do oats, 12 do wheat, McHenry & Hill; 20 brls flour, 10 brls dried fruit, 2 sks do, Hack & S; 44 bdls hides, J E Daniels; 10 hlf brls pickles, W Cooper; 148 do, J H Lipsincott; 29 b hides, 9 c skins, 1 h do, W Flaccus; 10 hlf brls chromos, Christian Advocate; 2 hhds tobacco, M Hey.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hams, E H Myers & Co; 2 cars hay, L G Graff & Co; 2 do flour, Shoemaker & Co; 20 pcs lard, 88 Marvin & Co; 60 do hams 1 car do, R Owens; 6 do shoulders, Walker C & Co; 2 do, Rea H & K; 39 brls pork, Carter Bro & Co; 25 cases eggs, Voigt M & Co; 15 brls do, J J Pettitt & Co; 25 do spirits, Casey F & Co; 15 do, Rodelheim & Co; 2 cars flour, owners; 10 brls do, S S Marvin & Co; 20 pkgs pickels, Aiken W & P; 80 do, Reymer Bro; 3 l do, W J Steel Bro; 295 sks oats 29 do rye, Meek; 81 hides, Shimple & Hi; 3 brls do, Benner Bro; 2 hlf bo butter, A Barnett; 2,500 live turkeys, Loh & C; 25 brls oil, P & C R R; 1 car lumber, S Schmidt & Co; 10 baskets wine, Littel & M; 1 organ, S Hamilton; 6 pkgs scales, J F Keeler; 1 case, F Pollurdt; 10 pkgs tobacco, C Clare; 30 brls onions, Aiken W & P; 100 do flour, F W Jenkins; 4 do apples, A T Canfield.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—5 cars limestone Isabella Furnace Co; 3 do Carnegie K Co; 6 do Shoenberger B and Co; 1 do coal, A O W; 4 do, Pgh Acid Works; 4 do, Semple C C; 12 do, Armstrong D & Co; 6 do, A V R R; 2 do, Vesta O Works; 1 do, Braun & W; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 1 keg eggs and 1 box butter, I J Blanchard; 16 brls apples, H F Bruggerman.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—4 cars barley, Spencer McK & Co; 2 do, Hauck McC & Co; 2 do wheat, Marshall K and Co; 2 do corn, Hitchcock McC and Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet for Cincinnati.

Also taking Freight and Passengers for all way points, and taking Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA.

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather has turned quite cold again, and the indications last evening were favorable for its continuance—wind from northwest—thermometer 28. The Allegheny ice had almost run out on Saturday, but it was putting out considerable again yesterday afternoon. The river continues to recede slowly, with about 5½ feet in channel.

The arrivals since our last report include the Juniata from Cincinnati, and the J. E. Rankin from Matamoras; also, the towboat Dexter.

The R. W. Skillenger departed for Wheeling, where she will load for Cincinnati.

The Juniata will take her departure for Cincinnati on Wednesday, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She is an elegant sidewheeler, and offers superior inducements to passengers.

The Carrie Brooks from Zanesville, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

Saturday's St. Louis Democrat says: Mr. James H. Brown, the coal prince, has returned from Cairo, after putting things to rights. The veteran coal operator W. H. Brown, known as the coal king, will arrive here from below in a few days. Mr. Brown the younger will await the arrival of his father.—The Carrie V. Kountz arrived at Little Rock from Fortsmith, on the 23d, with 1,110 bales of cotton. The Exported had been up only to Dardanelle.—As the number of big loads of cotton is attracting considerable attention just now, we reprint the four largest trips ever carried into New Orleans, and the date thereof:

Exporter, April 18, 1873	5,305 bales.
Natchez, Dec. 19, 1873	5,511 "
R. E. Lee, Dec. 23, 1873	6,741 "
Magnolia, Dec. 29, 1858	6,357 "

—Wednesday's Memphis Avalanche says: "A very large stock of coal is now to be found at all depots along the river from Cairo to the gulf, while prices are very low at all points—so low, in fact, that dealers complain that there are no profits in the business. At New Orleans, to steamers, sales were made at 40 cents—so low here at 55 cents for Pittsburgh, and 45 cents for other species."

—Capt. Jerry Sullivan has purchased at Jefferson the boilers, shaft and fire front of the Wash Seatell for the purpose of fixing up the wreck of the Royal George. The hull of the Royal George will be floated down Red river to the mouth, from whence she will be towed to New Orleans and rebuilt.

—There is now lying at the mouth of the Muskingum the towboat Hope, for repairs. United States Quartermasters Ortego and Ohlo, gone into winter quarters, under the charge of Captain Cole, of Harmar; also the towboat Nail City, and packets Emperor, Science and Mallie Ragon, gone into winter quarters.

—Nearly all the coal consumed at Nashville, Gallatin and Clarksville is now brought down the Cumberland on coalboats. The lumber, coal, salt and oil business on the Upper Cumberland has increased so rapidly that the tonnage now employed in that stream is three times greater than was required to do the work in 1870. The Cumberland and Clarksville is now navigable for coal.

—The dam built by the United States at Nashville has caused the channel to run down the Missouri shore opposite the marine ways, on the south side of it a fine winter harbor has been formed which is large enough a large number of barges are now being laid up for safety.

—General Nathan Bannon, of St. Louis, is the oldest steamboat man connected with river interests since 1819, Captain Harrison since 1813.

—Saturday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The wharfage collections the past week were $120.35.—The Exchange leaves for Pittsburg this evening.—The Ella passed down yesterday, with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh.

—The sale of the Frank Morgan, which was to have taken place at New Orleans last Tuesday, has been postponed for a few days, in consequence of an informality in the order.

—Capt. Pat. Cleburne has entered the Memphis and Chicot trade as a regular packet, leaving each port twice a week.

—Rates from St. Louis to New Orleans have been advanced to 20 and 40c. Barges are out of the market temporarily.

—Shreveport has received nearly 20,000 bales of cotton this year, and is likely to get about three times as much more.

—Fred. Hamilton, after being in business on shore at Arkansas Hot Springs for several years, has gone to piloting again.

—Captain James T. Jett, is now the river editor of the New Orleans Picayune.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI per JUNIATA.—Espy and Son 6 doz chairs, Geiger Bro 3 do, W Young, James Kenworthy 2 doz chairs, Lemon and W 5 do, C G Hammer and Son 5 do, Cheeseman 2 do, Cox 6 do, Jas Meyer & Son 3 do, D Eisenbud 2 do, Pusey, Jones & Co 66 pkgs tobacco, Curry & M 34 do, T C Jenkins 10 do, Wallace Bro 10 do, Shumaker & Co 40 do, Espy & W Jenkinson 20 do, Watt L & Co 10 do, J M Siebel and Co 12 do; Landes and B 1 do, J S Mills 1 do, Hamilton 10 do, M W Rankin 5 do, Hall 10 do, Luebbe Bro 6 do, W D Cooper and Co 6 do, Arbuckles & Co 15 do, J R Hunter 20 do, J Forster 10 do, Schoenberger & Co 10 do, Pittsburgh Forge, J H Parker 3 tres d beef, B L Fahnestock & Co 1 bx drugs, R S Sellers & Co 1 do, F H Eggers 3 pkgs do, Wilson & Co 1 do, Adam and do mdse, Miller P & Co 10 cases gin, B H Luebbens 4 do wine, Bushfield Bros 25 bxs starch, A & D H Chambers 25 mdse, Wilson & Co 1 do, Shumaker & Co 40 bxs blues straw, W J Kountz 89 do hay, Capt. Heltzhoover 1 do mdse, Rollinger & Co 1 do, Rea H & K 1 do, Carton, Fahrman & H 85 do straw, Reisick & Bro 8,500 feet lumber, Phillips & M 497 bdls keg hoops, Loh & C 1 bx turkeys, F Hoy 3 horses, Voigt M & Co 10 brls eggs 2 kegs butter, Hall 75 brls molasses, Arbuckles & Co 56 do 5 hhds sugar, S Dilworth 106 brls molasses, J B Canfield 1 hhd goods.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.

Nimick & Co. m	12	J W Porter. m	7
J Reamer. m	2	P D Nichols. m	2
Lloyd & B. p	3		
Total	24		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co. o	3	McKnight D & Co. p	1
Reese G & W. o	1	Wilson G & Co. o	2
Lloyd & B. p	2	Byers and McC. o	2
Zug & Co. p	3		
Total	15		

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H. b	1	Caughey & H. m	1
Total	2		

STEAMSHIPS.

FAST PASSAGE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Union State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked to either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal cities in Europe from £1 and upward.

Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 2 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their large practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institution of the day, 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y. 1y

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27mwf

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, exhibiting manhood and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marria e impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,

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PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all diseases brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. se28:d2w

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GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring Split Oak Sole;
100 dos. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaks stock wholesale and retail.

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Centre Pier for the Stoneworx of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 313 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a Signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LEWIS, CHAS. T. NEALE, M. R. WOLFE, JNO. D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH

HUTCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have for Sale, in Store and to arrive
8 cars Timothy Seed,
10 cars Shelled Corn,
10 cars prime New Mar Corr,
2 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed,
10,000 Heavy Stripped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1873.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
jel3 PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
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NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN CITY.
New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
To be had only at
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business. I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business ask a share of your patronage.
AUGUST 4. W. M. GORMLY.
au5

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
DAVID MCMILLAN.....JOHN A. FINNEY.

D. M'Millan & Co.,
Commission Merchants
NO. 359 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We handle all kinds of Country Produce, Flour, Seeds, Grain of all kinds, and Hay and Straw by car load a specialty. de2

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Stalia at New York; State line steamer Virginius at Larne.

Election of Officers.

The St. Paul's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. C. Conroy; Vice President, Frank Kelly; Secretary, T. J. O'Keefe; Assistant Secretaries, M. E. Rogers, J. E. McKeever, and M. T. Foley; Treasurer, J. Larkin; Stewards, Garrett Creeder, Peter Clenny, Timothy Galvin, Patrick Clare, Jno. M. Graw and M. Meskill; Chief Marshall, Wm. Clare; First Assistant Marshall, T. M. Hogan; Second Assistant Marshall, Ed. Maloney.

A Practical Illustration.

The following illustration will serve to show the actual difference between the cost of Pittsburgh pressed, Philadelphia pressed, and enameled brick: A three-story house, with a front of twenty feet, will require about five thousand brick. The difference between the cost of Pittsburgh pressed and enameled brick for the front would be $200 in favor of the pressed brick. The difference in the cost of enameled and Philadelphia pressed brick would amount to $75 in favor of the former. As there can be no comparison between the appearance, strength, or durability of the enameled and pressed brick, persons interested in building matters cannot fail to be impressed with the inducements offered by the Pennsylvania Enameling Company.

Installations

On Friday evening the following officers of Duquesne, Zerubabel and Allegheny Chapters, A. Y. M were installed at Perfection Hall, Library building:

Duquesne Chapter No. 93—M. E. H. P., James A. Murdock; M. E. K., A. G. Lucas; M. E. S., R. C. McConnell; Treasurer, John Evans; Secretary, S. A. Northam.

Zerubabel Chapter, No. 162—M. E. H. P., George Bailey; M. E. K., Charles C. Baer; M. E. S., John A. Wilson; Treasurer, James Siddle; Secretary, James R chardson, Jr.

Allegheny Chapter, No. 217—M. E. H. P., Richard Armstrong; M. E. K., S. C. Stewart; M. E. S., Wm. Paul, Jr.; Treasurer, Robert Anderson; Secretary, A. H Barking.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies all present sat down to a bountiful repast.

A Turnpike Sailor.

A correspondent writing from New Waterford, Ohio, says. "While some of the good people of this place were preparing for a Christmas festival in the Presbyterian church, a turnpike sailor, who was cruising along the road, reached this port and succeeded in steering his craft (a very large wheel) safely into the church-yard. He cast anchor under the platform on which the Christmas tree was erected. He remained there some time, watching for chances to capture some prizes, until he was detected. He was allowed to start on another voyage without paying any wharfage.

"The Christmas festival was a good thing and very creditable to those having the management. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Morton, was remembered by a number of presents, and, while felicitating himself on the good will of the people towards him his house was entered by a party of burglars, who carried off some clothing and other articles of value."

Another Investigation Wound Up.

The special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Fire Commission held another meeting on Saturday afternoon, to examine into the price paid for a wagon, which it was alleged, cost the department a considerably larger sum of money than was necessary. It was proved by the testimony of President Wilson and John A. McKelvy that a wagon of the right kind could not have been purchased for a less sum than $370 the amount paid Mr. McKelvy for the one furnished by him. After this part of the business had been attended to, Mr. John S. Torley, who was absent when the Commissioners took their oath that they had never received anything, directly or indirectly, on account of contracts, or that they had any knowledge of any of the Commissioners receiving presents or supplies, then subscribed to a similar oath. The books of the Commission were examined, and all the accounts found to be perfectly correct. A report will be presented to Councils this afternoon.

Surveys, Grades and Profiles.

On Saturday afternoon the Survey Committee transacted the following business: In the matter of Douglas avenue, the Committee decided to adhere to the action of December 5th. A petition was received for the location of Coal road, from Washington Pike to the city line. A survey for the road was ordered.

The location of Forward street was changed to a width of eighty feet, from Boundary street to Second avenue. The plan of the change of grade of Webster avenue, from Twenty-third to Jefferson street, was presented and approved. The profiles of the following streets were presented and approved: Walnghard, Oak, Joy, Lilac, Walnut, Center, Harrison, Filbert, Arrabelle, Dahlia, Bidwell, Brinton and Pitcairn. From an abstract of Mr. Roe's statement of the doings of the committee for the past year, it appears that fifty seven miles of street have been located and revised; $14,900 expended out of the $15,000 appropriated by councils, and twenty-seven and twenty-seven hundredths miles of levels run.

Acknowledgment.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, thank fully acknowledge the following donations in connection with the Thanksgiving offerings: From the First Presbyterian and North churches, $238.50. From the Central U. P. Church, $16.00. From the Sixth U. P. Church of Manchester, $53.00. From the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Woods Run, $8.00. From the Central Church, $37.73. From the Lowdodale Church, $26 45. From St. Andrew's Church of Pittsburgh, $111.50. From Christ Episcopal Church of Allegheny, $99 00. From Infant School of same church, $20.00. From First Methodist Church, $4 53. From Bedford and Burchfield for 1000 bushels of coal. From Mr. Addison Irwin for 300 bushels of coal. To Mr. Julia English $20.00, and to little Joun A. Davidson for 25 cents of his Christmas money. Also to the Plymouth Church for the use of their Hall, to have our twenty fifth Anniversary Supper, from which we realized $315.00. To the different papers for noticing the same. To Mr. S. R. Johnston for printing the tickets free of charge. To Garner and Williams for loan of dishes free of charge. To Mr. Patterson for boards for tables, &c., and to the charitable citizens of Mrs. Breading Dalzell and Miss Maggie Stewart in getting up the supper.

Automatic Inclined Railway for the Purpose of Handling Iron at the Muck Rolls and for Unloading Coal, Ore, and other Material from Vessels, &c.

Zug & Co., of this city, have in operation at their new puddle department, what we will call, for the want of a more definite title, a certain mechanism which is to some extent automatic. The purpose of the arrangement is to dispose of the puddle bars as they leave the rolls. First, as the bar comes from the rolls, it is discharged on a line of rollers opposite the flushing groove, over which it is taken to a scale that is between rolls and shear. When the bar is on the rollers it is detained long enough at the scale to be weighed, after which it is pushed along the rollers to the shears, where it is cut to lengths, and from where the pieces fall into an inclined trough, sloping to a pit of water. This basket, suspended from a beam over head, is raised to such a height that it runs, of its own gravity, to the other end, where it comes in contact with an object that unlatches and lets fall the bottom of the basket, and the bars falls on the ground ready for piling for the various furnaces. The striking of the object which opens the bottom also reverses its direction and sends it back on the now falling beam to the pit, with the bottom again securely fastened. Unlatch the puddle iron, with the aid of this mechanism, after it leaves the rolls is "dragged out," weighed, cut and laid aside by one man, who handles the product of sixteen furnaces. The invention belongs to the senior partner of the firm.

RESULT OF A ROW.

A Dangerously Beaten.

Yesterday night Detective Wilmot arrested a man named Michael Curley, who is charged with aggravated assault and battery by Dennis Macarthy. It is charged against Curley that he beat Macarthy, and also stabbed him in the neck, with a knife on Christmas night, at a row in the Thirteenth ward. Erysipelas has set in and Macarthy is not expected to live. Curley claims he did the cutting and beating in self defence. He is in jail awaiting a hearing.

KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Fatal Accident to a Contractor.

On Saturday afternoon, Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of Nicholas Miller, who was killed at Foot Perry, by the tunnel of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad giving away, of which he was the contractor. The deceased and another man, were inside the tunnel, when they heard a rattling noise, and they called for the men outside, to see what was the matter, when, just as they got to the arch, a large boulder rolled down, which struck the keystone, and the masonry came down, several large rocks striking Mr. Miller, whose back was broken in two places, and who died a little afterwards instantly. The man with him was also badly hurt, but not dangerously. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was a German, and had been five years in this country.

AMUSEMENTS

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening the Kellogg Opera company will sing "Martha" in English. Of the merits of this troupe the press everywhere have spoken very highly, and we believe that, aside from the favorite prima donna herself, the company is eminently a good one, and will render English opera in a manner as never before sung in Pittsburgh. Seats can be had at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening "Life in the Streets," the new play, which we predict will be a success, will be presented for the first time. New scenery has been expressly painted for it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mr. Jos. K. Emmet, so well and favorably known, will appear in the inimitable character of "Fritz." Mr. Emmet will no doubt be greeted by a full house. Seats can be had at Hale's music store and at the Academy box office.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening a grand new combination will present a programme of novelties in the variety line.

Prepared Flour.

When you get out of bread and wish something nice for supper, get a sack of Prepared Flour from your grocer, and according to the directions make a few biscuit muffins or griddle cakes, which can be done in a very short time. Do this once and you will never again resort to baker's bread.

The Locomotive Engineers.

Continuation of the Strike.

Enthusiastic Meetings of Engineers and Firemen—The Pennsylvania Railroad Engineers in Council—They Will Submit to no Reduction—A Committee to Visit Philadelphia and to Confer With the Officials Appointed—The Strikers Quiet and Orderly, but Determined to Stand Out—How Trains are Running — Freights Accumulating.

The strike of the locomotive engineers is continuing unabated. The men now on a strike, outwardly, show a full spirit of determination to "hang out." They are acting orderly and in this city and Allegheny, have done nothing whatsoever, that would reflect in any way against them. Moderation is counseled by the leaders in the movement against the proposed reduction, and the men seem to profit by it. One thing is peculiarly noticeable among the strikers, very little vituperation is used against the railroad authorities, and all the language that is used among themselves, as they converse in groups, seems to be of a moderate kind. On Saturday, the engineers and firemen of the

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY HELD A FULL MEETING

in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. Mr. J. G. Sample was chosen President. On taking the chair, he gave in substance his interviews with Superintendent I. N. McCullough, on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last. He stated that Mr. McCullough said that the company was almost bankrupt, and that as soon as the other companies paid the old rates, they would. He called several times, but no more definite answer could be got from the Superintendent. He then stated that he had done his best with Mr. McCullough, but that gentleman was firm and immovable. Mr McCullough said nothing about an additional reduction, but he would not be surprised if an additional one would soon be made. The speaker then said, that aside from the ten per cent. reduction, they were obliged to lay off several days per week, and the aloue had cost forty-four dollars off his wages the past month. He said the men could not stand it. Some of the engineers and firemen would not draw enough money this month to pay living expenses. The strike was more general than the railroad authorities would admit, and all the men on the Ft. Wayne road were out.

ANOTHER SPOKESMAN.

Mr. F. H. Gregory was then introduced. He congratulated the men on their behavior. He said the company had virtually backed down from their agreement made two years ago, in which it was agreed to pay the engineers certain wages, and also agreeing that no reduction would be made afterwards, at any time. This contract was properly signed, sealed and delivered. They made no objection to other men being placed in position as engineers, but they would say that it required skill to run a locomotive, and also experience. The public would soon see whether there were competent men being put over their places. He thought the masses of the people were with the men. They were independent of the Brotherhood in this strike, but the Brotherhood fully sympathized with them. All they asked for were their just rights, and nothing more. He thought when companies could buy up railroads, built elegant palace cars for the officers, they would be able to pay the men their full wages. He said the company had only given them one day's notice of the proposed reduction, while they have given the company over a week's notice of the proposed strike, and the company had discharged some of their

SHOP MEN AT COLUMBUS,

because they would not agree to run an engine in case of a strike of the engineer. He then read a series of resolutions passed at Columbus, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to wait on Mr. McCullough, and endeavor to arrange the difference between the employees and the Company. The Committee was authorized to agree to a continuation of the reduction through the month of December, if the Company asked it, but no longer. The Committee was told that they might strike and be d——d." When the engineers asked for extra compensation for over-time the representatives of the Company alluded to the contract, which they said they had not violated. But now they could not and keep faithfully violated by the Company. Mr. Sample said that the men would agree to a reduction for a few months, and if the Company had treated them right, there would have been no trouble. Dispatches were then read, announcing strikes of the engineers on Western roads, and they were received with loud cheers. The President stated that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern would also strike and soon all the roads would be with them. Robert Chilton an old engineer then came in, and as he entered he was loudly cheered, as it was reported that he had taken out a train, which his presence refuted. After an informal discussion, the men were counseled to stand by the strike, and the meeting adjourned till two o'clock Sunday afternoon.

SATURDAY EVENING.

around the Union Depot was very quiet. Around the Rush House and St. James Hotel, for a time, stood a group of men, earnestly engaged in conversation, but it was of an ordinary sort. The men seemed in good spirits and hopeful, and to our reporter some of them state that if the railroad companies could get competent men to fill their positions, they had no objections, and they certainly had not a desire to molest them, and the companies knew that. On yesterday

ALL WAS QUIET.

The several offices of the various companies were closed, but in some of them the superintendents were to be found. Mr. Pitcairn, of the Pan Handle Road, was at his office nearly all day, while the Fort Wayne office was not altogether deserted. The train which went out at 2:37 yesterday morning, on the Pan Handle, from the West, to make Eastern connections, did not arrive till half past five o'clock yesterday morning. It was stated that the engine had been assailed at Dunlson with sledge hammers and other missiles, but no one was hurt. The Steubenville Greys went out there yesterday, but they found no mob, and no signs of any. The men on a strike claim that those who have created disturbances, and pretend to be engineers, in order to get trains, would have no connection with the order, as it would not be tolerated by them. Yesterday the Pan Handle Road ran all their

CHURCH TRAINS ON TIME,

but their passenger, through trains, did not fare so well. The last line, due at 11:45 yesterday morning, did not arrive, and the train due here from Cincinnati at 7:33 arrived at 8:40 last evening, and brought the morning train's mails and passengers. No freight came at all. Mr. McCullough is in Philadelphia, and he has given orders, to promiss all men competent to run engines, who would go to work, steady employment.

THE FORT WAYNE ROAD

ran their regular through passenger trains yesterday, but their accommodation trains, for the time being, were stopped. The officials here stated that they had no hesitancy in saying that the engineers in their employ were an orderly and law abiding set of men, and that they had done nothing that would reflect upon them. They were gentlemen, and as such, had conducted themselves. They had no more watchmen than usual, as they considered they needed none, for they felt assured that no engineer who had been in their employ would harm any of the company's property. So far as running out on the road, they felt safe enough, and would not hesitate even, last night, to take a trip in a locomotive along the road. They thought, however, that some of the men would like to go to work, but had not the moral courage to resist the Brotherhood. On this road yesterday four freight trains left, and all the stock from the west has been here arrived. Their freight movement was, however, very light.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

has issued the following General Order, which is prominently posted up at every station: The great demand for the services of railroad employes in the various departments of this and other railroad companies having during several years past, gradually caused an increase of the various salaries and wages of those engaged by them, to an extent which the present condition of the business of the company does not warrant, and a reduction appearing to be necessary to meet the altered financial condition of the country, the Board of Directors have ordered that a uniform reduction of ten per cent. be made in the payment of services of all officers and employes of every grade, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1874.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, *President.*

Philadelphia, December 26th, 1873.

ANOTHER COUNCIL OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Division 50, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, comprising the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and their firemen, held a meeting at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street yesterday, at which the proposed reduction was discussed. The general tone of the meeting was decidedly in support of the engineers now on a strike, and agreeing to stand by them to the last. They also fully decided against submitting to any reduction, and they resolved, that, if the company insisted upon them acquiescing to a reduction in their wages, of ten per cent., they would strike forthwith, after December 31st. They were determined to strike, in case the reduction was insisted upon. A committee of six engineers and six firemen was appointed to go to Philadelphia to lay before the Officials there and inform them of their determination, and also to try and make some amicable settlement and avoid a strike if possible. The meeting was very largely attended and was very orderly.

ANOTHER MEETING IN ALLEGHENY—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES—MODERATION COUNSELLED.

According to previous adjournment, the engineers and firemen of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, and Erie & Pittsburgh Railroads, under control of the Pennsylvania Company again met at Odd Fellows' Hall, Allegheny, to discuss the situation. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Mr. S. G. Sample again presided, as upon the previous day. He addressed the men in very strong language, advising them to hold out, but especially impressing them to maintain their dignity, to do nothing wrong, and to make no one, or do anything which would compromise their positions, now so secure, in any way. Dispatches were read from Columbus and Indianapolis, stating that the engineers and firemen would hold out there, and that they were

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE MEN

here. It was stated that no compromise had been made, and none was intended to be made. They intended to hold out as the railroad companies must soon give in, from the fact that freight was fast accumulating at their depots, and that they could not hold out against the immense public pressure which would be brought to bear upon them. A committee from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engineers was admitted and they stated, that they would stand by the men now on the strike, to the very last. It was stated that some person malicious y inclined, had circulated the report among the employes of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, that the strike had proved a failure, so some of the men on Saturday morning went to work, but they soon found it was a gull game, when they found the fact untrue. Messrs. P. A. Gregory, Sample and J. B. Paterson, made a few stirring speeches, but no bombast was indulged in at the expense of the railway authorities. A resolution was adopted to the effect that any engineer requiring assistance would be promptly furnished it by the association if he will give the proper notification. It was especially impressed upon the meeting, that this strike was made entirely independent of the

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

but by the engineers themselves, not over half of whom belonged to that society. The Brotherhood advised and sympathized with the strike, but had nothing at all to do with it. The men were again admonished from going near locomotives or interfering with trains, after which the meeting adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon, at the same place.

THOSE WHO RUN TRAINS.

As will be seen, the Brotherhood has not yet largely furnished material for running engines on the Pan Handle Road. The following have run trains since Saturday: W. Bragoon, engine 91, train No. 2, fast line; Hoover, locomotive 63, train No. 12, accommodation; Wm. Taff, engine 59, train No. 8, accommodation; Hazzard, locomotive 90, train No. 4, accommodation; Frank Bloomfield, engine 249, train 10, Cincinnati express; John Malone, engine 27, runs his regular train, McDonald accommodation; yard master Teller, of Collier's station, engine 248. From Dennison to Pittsburgh, carried the mail; Robert Martin runs a yard engine and he is a member of Division 50, and a man named Madden runs the connection of the Philadelphia express. The Philadelphia express engine was run off the track near Cadiz Junction, Ohio, on Saturday, by an open switch, and the conductor, named Work, had his ankle dislocated by the accident. The engine was in charge of a man named Bush. How long the strike will continue it is hard to tell, but the engineers and firemen seem as determined as the railroad companies, and in the meantime public travel is delayed, and people are inconvenienced.

SHOPS CLOSED.

The Fort Wayne shops and those of the Pan Handle Company have been closed for the present, on account of the strike. This throws out of employment, temporary, about 1,500 men, besides the 1,500 engineers and firemen, and an equal number of firemen already out, making in all 4,230 railroad hands out of work.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

In the matter of the application of the School Directors of the Morse sub school district, to borrow money to build a school house, the notice of application having been duly advertised, permission was granted, and the Directors were authorized to borrow for that purpose an amount not to exceed $25,438 70, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Haworth, the Court appointed Samuel Lindsey and Wm. Johnston as appraisers to appraise the estate of said assignee.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of the P. V. & C. R. R. Co. vs. George W. Cass. The following reasons were filed:

I. The Court erred in rejecting the evidence as to delivery of the defendant's subscription.

II. The Court erred in rejecting the evidence as to cost of right of way.

III. The Court erred in not affirming defendant's second point.

IV. The Court erred in not affirming defendant's third point.

V. The Court erred in not affirming defendant's third point.

VI. The Court erred in the instructions to the jury in regard to the 12 per cent. penalty.

HILL BURGWIN,
M. W. ACHESON,
Defendant's counsel.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

This Court was not in session on Saturday. The following is the

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
F. G. Cooper (2)	John W. Robinson,
Albert Minnie,	Michael Renz.
John Moore et al.	Andrew Dalzell et al.
Adolph Zarzwig.	John Pope,
Catharine McFilley,	J. T. Bacon,
W. H. Cluley,	John Rauh,
Henry Tool,	Catharine Spath,
James Graham,	Smith Elkin et al.
Catharine Hamon,	Francis Body,
James Marshall,	Jane Mellon,
Wm. McMillan et al.	Emmel Kalkauf,
Solomon Davis,	John Hamel,
Thos. F. McClintock,	Peter Walters.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

In this court on Saturday in the case of Edward M. Greenawalt, of Baltimore, against Charles H. Armstrong et al., of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, the preliminary injunction to restrain the company from laying pipes and conducting the operations of the Gas Company, was refused.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Mark Devlin.

"Fade, flowers, fade, for na one will have it so,
The wind moans sad and low,
And as y or leaves lie silent on the ground,
The tears to those they loved them found.
So, too, we must as quier be—
Missed by some few who loved our company."

It is with deep regret that we are compelled to announce the death of Rev Mark Devlin, the beloved and worthy pastor of St. Mary's Chapel at the Point, which event took place at a quarter to twelve o'clock, yesterday, at his late residence on Penn avenue. Though for several years past his health has been rapidly failing, the sad disease, that is consumption, having marked him for its victim, with all his sufferings, he labored assiduously in his Master's vineyard, and succeeded in establishing a flourishing congregation at the Point. Mild, gentle as a child was the man whom he had intercourse, he gained for himself a host of true and loving friends, who now deeply and sincerely mourn his death.

Rev. Father Devlin was born and raised in the neighborhood of Ballybay, Monaghan, was a graduate of St. Michael's Theological Seminary (R. C.) at Glenwood, near this city. Upon being ordained about seven years ago, he was stationed at St. Paul's Cathedral. At the death of Rev. P. O'Reilly, who, as a chief mark, he was appointed his successor as pastor of St. Mary's, at the Point.

The funeral obsequies will take place on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning at ten o'clock at St. Paul's Cathedral, when a Solemn High Mass offered and officiated in by a number of clergymen.

H.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION.

Furs Cheaper than Ever—Determined to Close Out—Never Better Chances for Bargains—Grand Closing Out Sale.

Wm. Fleming & Co., the great fur dealers, desire to tender their thanks to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the season, thus far. They have frankly stated to the public the facts as to their method of dealing. Their word has been tested, and the result has been very gratifying, their customers and friends having made of them

LIBERAL PURCHASERS.

Prices, Furs, Styles and Qualities evidently meeting the views of those who examined their stock. The heavy sales thus made has broken their stock a little, but the immense quantity of goods laid in during the summer, with the large and largest assortment in the city. This they have determined to close out, and to meet the views of all, they have made

STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION

in prices, thus making figures that are positive bargains. They are so well persuaded that their stock will be rapidly closed out at the new figures made, that they very cordially and earnestly invite all who would have a choice to

COME QUICKLY

And make their selections. They have some of the finest seal cloaks in the country, spendid Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Black Lynx, and other goods; Fine Seal Caps, Gentlemen's Fine Fur Caps and Gloves, and, in brief, a fine and large variety.

We know the Messrs. Fleming & Co. sufficiently well to endorse what they say. Be sure to call on them before the new year, at

139 Wood street.

To Builders.

Brick making embraces some remarkable achievements, witness, the recent operations of the Pennsylvania Enameling Company. The various uses to which the enameling process may be applied are manifold. There can be no doubt that enameled bureau and table-tops, enameled mantels and hearths, consols, and tiles of every conceivable shape, size and color may be obtained at a comparatively trifling cost. As there is no limit to the shapes, size or color, the various uses to which the process may be adapted will suggest themselves to every intelligent person. One thing will occur to the reflecting, namely, that beauty may be secured at a cost much less than that incurred in the present methods of plastering and papering, or painting, by the employment of enameled brick. Architects, builders and such as contemplate building should examine the claims of the Pennsylvania Enameling Company. Specimens of enameled brick may be seen at the office of J. B. Lyons & Co., Howard Block, Smithfield street.

Great Sale of Dress Goods.

at A. W. Erwin & Co's.
Bargains.
Bargains.
Bargains.
Everything at panic prices.
Everything at panic prices.
Everything at panic prices.
Bargains in Merinos.
Bargains in Alpacas.
Bargains in Poplins.
Bargains in Satines.
Bargains in Serges.
Bargains in Empress Cloth.
Merinos at 60, 65 and 75 cents.
Alpacas at 20, 25 and 37 cents.
Poplins at 12, 15, 18¾ and 20 cents.
Satines at 37, 50 and 60 cents.
Serges at 25 to 37 cents.
Empress Cloths 25 to 50 cents.
The entire stock reduced.
A regular closing out sale.
Call soon and get some
Good bargains.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

Don't Spend Money Foolishly

for Holiday gifts! Buy a Weed Sewing Machine, and you will be gratefully remembered and your gift duly appreciated. 116 Market street. de23-4t

The Goods Must be Sold,

as Messrs. Macrum & Carlisle contemplate a change of firm on February 1st. They are offering all their goods at the very lowest rates, some classes of goods selling at half-price, while all have been marked down from 20 to 50 per cent. Now is an excellent opportunity to secure extraordinary bargains at 27 Fifth avenue.

THE "TREE IFORITES."

Entertainment Given on Saturday Evening in Honor of Mr. Aneurin Jones—Interesting and Valuable Address Relating to the Antiquity of the Welsh Nation, their Literature, Laws, Valor, and Chief Characteristics—Songs and Speeches.

On Saturday evening the Society of True Ifforites, an organization composed entirely of Welshmen of this city and vicinity, gave a complimentary banquet, at the rooms of Mrs. Morgan, on Sixth street, to Mr. Aneurin Jones, a distinguished architect of New York City, and a gentleman also very well known in literary circles in this country. Mr. Jones had been on a visit to Niles, Ohio, where he read a very valuable and deeply interesting paper before a literary gathering at that place. On his return home he stopped in this city, and his admirers and friends here seized the opportunity to express their appreciation of his labors on behalf of Welshmen. Previous to the supper Mr. Jones read the address that he delivered at Niles, to a large audience in Dr. Thomas' church, on Ross street.

Shortly after nine o'clock the party sat down to a table that was anything else but an indication of a panic or stringency in the market of eatables and delicacies. On motion Mr. Mathias, of the firm of Mathias, Harbaugh & Owens, was chosen to preside, and on taking his seat he made a felicitous address that was heartily applauded throughout. When he had concluded Mr. Jones Apaoan read, in the Welsh tongue, a poetical address of welcome. As a matter of course, our representative was unable to understand it, but that it was highly appreciated was evident from the enthusiasm it created. Addresses in poetry were also recited by Messrs. Goopnell Jones, John Reese and John W. Jones. Mr. Aneurin Jones, the distinguished guest, in whose honor the banquet was given, being announced by the President, rose to his feet, and when the applause had subsided, read the following:

ADDRESS TO THE IFORITES OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

It affords me much pleasure to have the privilege of addressing my fellow countrymen, citizens of this enterprising city of Pittsburgh, and particularly the Society of True Ifforites, as a branch of the great Welsh family, banded to unite the Welsh lir a foreign, but, I am proud to add, our adopted country, and especially as the cultivation of the principles which govern this order, will not only unite its members, but will make them more worthy as loyal American citizens.

The Welsh are proverbial for their loyalty, and, although as a distinct race, we have the highest claims to antiquity, retaining the oldest living language, having seen the demise of the greatest nations, with no vestige of their greatness left, except in history; we, a separate branch of the Kimric race, can lift up our hands and say, "Cymry yn, Cymry vydd"—Welsh there have been, Welsh there will be—but not as a people claiming the right to absolute power. Having lost our independence, as a nation, we do not claim to be worthy of recognition as a separate nation which has been, and still continues to be, of the highest value to the world in the progress of civilization.

We are able to trace our steps back from the western shores of America across the Atlantic ocean to the British Isles, thence to the continent of Europe, without change of tongue, until we find our progenitors along the shores of the Euxine, and the Caspian Sea, awaiting the promise of God, that Japhet should be enlarged. The peninsula which formed part of their dominions retain their name, Kimmri,or Kimmerol, corrupted into Crimea, where, on the heights of the Alma, the Welsh Fusiliers planted their flag during the Crimean war, leaving it to wave over the graves of their forefathers after an absence of four thousand years.

"Who dares to say that Cambria's sun
Has set no more to rise?
In deeds of daring nobly done,
In battles fought and nobly won,
It dawns on Eastern skies."

Migrating westward, we come to that secluded corner of the World called the Principality of Wales, and from the many extraordinary features in our history, we find ourselves standing alone among the nations of Europe.

The Principality of Wales is the only portion of the Roman Empire that retains its ancient language; it is the only country that successfully resisted the pagan Gothic invasion, and preserved its soil from being occupied and colonized by strangers; the only country that preserved an indigenous literature, unbroken from the earliest ages; and to add to this list of our worthy characteristics, it may be said that we furnished the material, as well as the impulse of thought, for the literature of Europe.

The Saxons were never able to subjugate Wales, and the Danes were never permitted to make any inroads upon the country, except in marauding parties along the coast, and while, and probably, the earliest part of Great Britain became Romanized, and adopted the Latin language, it is evident that the inhabitants of Wales, firmly and successfully resisted this foreign innovation; for we find that after three hundred years of Roman domination, at the departure of that people, the Welsh spoke their ancient and aboriginal language as free from admixture of Latin words, and as unchanged in its grammatical construction, as if they had never touched their soil. So, too, with that with regard to their proper national literature, the Welsh form a very striking contrast to the rest of the nations of Europe.

And it is to look back, the Greek language, after continuing for nearly two thousand years in its unchangeable purity, is no more a spoken language. The Latin, the language of the great Roman empire, established by Roman law, has been the model upon which most of the modern language, but the Welsh language is still living and its roots are as pure and as full of youth and vigor as they were four thousand years ago. And if the Roman General, Solonius Paulinus, was astonished at the Druidical priests in the Isle of Mona, while teaching their disciples lessons of wisdom and morality in metrical triplets, accompanied by the sound of the harp, we have in 1800 years after that period, the Eisteddfod, and national bards, the successors of the ancient bards of Britain.

According to the depositions taken of 172 witnesses, we have a proof that the trial by jury, that high privilege, and one of the greatest boons of civilization, existed among the Welsh as a fundamental principle of their ancient laws. When, after the death of Llywelyn, Edward assumed the Government of the country, he proceeded to annex Llywelyn's dominions to the crown of England, which act was followed by the act passed at Rhuddlan in the year 1284, called the statute of Rhuddlan, and also spoken of as the statute of Wales. Several portions of the Welsh laws were interpolated with the Anglo Norman, and in referring to the practice of trial by Jury, the late Carnhoanawe justly remarked "that it must have been a practice of voluntary adoption amongst the Welsh, as in the time of Llywelyn ab Jorwerth, no foreign power could have imposed a code of laws upon them, or in any way have dictated in matters of legislation."

After glancing thus briefly over our record, and the history and character of our valor, it is worthy of notice, that the Welsh have often we hear the question asked: Why do the Welsh native cling to their language, and customs with such obstinacy, and would it not be better for them to at once conform themselves with the language of this country, and all its usages? as if they were unable to do so without abandoning their own. But, to answer in Yankee style, we ask to be shown a more conformist people. Laws are made, but expressly stated, that this very code of Dyfuwal was taken as the basis of subsequent enactments.

The revision of the code of Dyfuwal, took place in the year 914, when a council of chieftains and others was convened by Howell Dda at Ty Gwyn ar Daf (Whitland). The new code called the laws of Howell Dda, survived nearly two centuries without alteration, and when the advancement of society demanded a revision at a subsequent period, it was undertaken by the then Princes of Wales, the arrangement and title remaining the same and continued to be generally observed and enforced for two centuries longer, and under this name.

When the Norman Lords secured their new possessions in Wales, they began to establish Courts of Justices for their government, and which were to be principally guided by the laws of the Norman form of judicature—a system entirely different to that of the Welsh, who had hitherto retained the code of Howell Dda, and claimed to be governed by the laws of their own country, and which circumstance made it unfavorable to them to comply with their demands. Consequently English Courts and Welsh Courts were formed, and sometimes a mixed system was in vogue, which was called Cyfraith Saesneg a Rhan Cymraeg, that is, English law and in part Welsh. In the year 1280, in consequence of the dissatisfactions with Edward the First, on account of introducing English laws contrary to the provisions of his treaty with Llywelyn ap Jorwerth, a commission was formed in order to obtain information respecting the laws and usages by which his predecessors were accustomed to govern.

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